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MAINLY CRITICAL

OF CAPITALIST HAPPENINGS IN ALL CORNERS OF THE WIDE WORLD.

The Brutal Frankness of The Manilla "Cable News"—Prosperity In Philadelphia—Pershing and Senator Warren—Divorce and Family Promoting—Other Items of Current Interest.

The Manila "Cablenews" makes no bones of its Christianity. Under the title "Christianity and Bullets are Always Hand in Hand' the "Cablenews" pronounces a lay sermon to justify the colonial atrocities committed by England and Germany, and now emulated in the Philippines by the United States.

Any doubt about prosperity? The Philadelphia millionaire J. Brinton Coxe's daughter Margaret has married Count Giovanni Gaetano Filipo di Braza Savorgnan Cergnu of Rome. One more European count to be supported in idleness by American Labor. The Working Class that can afford the luxury of keeping so many counts, dukes and princes must be prosperous indeed.

Is it any wonder that Senator Warren, the upholder of child-labor in the District of Columbia, should consider Brigadier-General Pershing "a man of pure morals," although Pershing left the Manila woman with whom he once lived and from whom he had three children? Hardly! That such a man should be the son-in-law of such a Senator only illustrates the principle that likes attract likes.

Capitalist society had better hasten to do one of two things—either put a stopper to the publication of statistics on divorce, or quit holding itself up as "a promoter of the family." The figures on divorce in Massachusetts from 1860 to 1904 show a huge total of 13,533 cases and a steady increase—the percentage is 1.96 in 1860 to each 100 marriages, and 6.53 in 1904. There is still a third way out for capitalist society—the doctoring of the figures on divorce the way the figures on wages are doctored.

The official report, issued by the A. F. of L. of its late Minneapolis convention, should be read with pencil and a blank sheet of paper in hand. Every time the word "scab" appears, uttered by a delegate against some affiliated Union or member, a tally mark, should be made. The blank sheet of paper should then be photographed under the appropriate heading: "Turning State's Evidence."

New York capitalist papers are affecting much indignation at San Francisco corruption. They are calling 'Frisco an "isolated canker." Another pot calling another kettle black. Surely 'Frisco has nothing to learn from New York in the matter of corruption. And as to Mayor Schmitz, whatever else may be said about him, he never stole the Mayoralty, and that is more than New York's McClellan can say.

The facts brought out by the "Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee in connection with the stenchful Hilquit campaign go to show that William Mailly has out-Bergered Berger in "autonomy." Mailly was in charge of the Hilquit campaign. When the books, vouchers, etc., were demanded of him by the Executive Committee he refused on the ground that the Committee was "unfriendly." Mailly has affected great indignation at Berger's "State Autonomy" and called Berger manifold names on that score. It turns out it was a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Mailly goes Berger several better in autonomy—he sets up a District Autonomy against the City Executive Committee.—"Peesiness" demands autonomy.

The twentieth annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission gives the huge sum of $787,596,877 as the "net earnings" of the railroads during the previous twelve months. "Net earnings" means "admitted earnings." The earnings, pocketed but kept dark, embrace the huge salaries of leading stockholders, "interest" on moneys loaned by themselves to themselves, "rents" paid to themselves, etc., etc. The total of "admitted earnings" and "hushed-up earnings" mounts many a hundred million higher. That total's name is "plunder."

The Sherman who stands openly convicted of having charged the I. W. W. for expenses he never incurred; the Sherman who stands publicly exposed of taking an oath that he never called the I. W. W. convention—that Sherman now demands to be believed that the Forberg affidavit is false. Funnier yet, the bladder-balloon O'Neill, who filled his paper with charges known to him to be false, and who first stood by the convicted Sherman and then had to throw him overboard—that O'Neill now returns to his vomit as a backer of that self-same Sherman.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State lines up with the Senate of the United States. The Senate lays over a child-labor bill upon arguments that ignored the fact that out of 700 children of school age who are made to work 300, in one quarter, "graduated from the charge of employer into the guardianship of the criminal courts of the District of Columbia." The Appellate Division repeals as "unconstitutional" the law that forbids night work for women, on the ground that the court is not aware of any reason why "it is more harmful for a woman to work at night than for a man to do so."

The next thing one may expect to see is an offer of $500 by John M. O'Neill to anyone who will prove that Kirwan offered receipt for only $8,000 when in fact he received $9,000 for the Defense Fund. Money surely is no consideration for a clown who will sneer at underpaid workingmen as "scabs." On the other hand, there may be a limit even to the venturesomeness of the most rampant motley.

The suit instituted by the Attorney General of this State against the American Ice Company does more than specifically to enter on the rogues' roll of the land a fresh batch of "Pillars of Law and Order." It furnishes the latest facts and figures to the Socialist contention that capitalism is an economic Sodom and Gomorrah, in that it does violence to Nature. The facts in the complaint show that with an abundant ice supply in the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers, and other ice fields, the abundance was turned into a famine. From a million and a half tons the harvest was reduced last year to one-third of that amount,—all this for the purpose of raising the price of ice to $10-14 to the consumer, and, thereby furnishing 9 per cent. dividends to the company.

Three of the Socialist party quartet—Berger, Sherman and O'Neill—who conspired, as revealed in Mrs. Forberg's affidavit, to turn the I. W. W. back into an A. F. of L. craft concern, having been heard from at last; we are now awaiting to hear from the fourth—Kirwan—before taking the head of the bunch in chancery. We shall charitably grant Kirwan time. The gentleman, no doubt, has just now all he can attend to in order to straighten out the little discrepancy involved in acknowledging receipt of $8,000 when he actually received $9,000 for the Defense Fund raised by the "proletaire rabble" and "class-crazy fanatics."

PUSH THE MOVING FUND.

City In Possession—Will Give Sixty Days' Notice To Vacate.

Corporation Counsel Ellison took title December 24, on behalf of the city, to the three irregular sites bounded by Tyron row, Park row and Duane and Centre streets. It is in one of these sites that The People plant is located. The property has been condemned to provide space for the building of a new terminal station for the trains and cars crossing Brooklyn Bridge. The cost of the ground will be about $5,000,000. Mr. Ellison will at once begin to serve notices upon the tenants of the buildings on the sites to vacate within sixty days, and at the end of that time the work of tearing down the old houses will begin.

The preliminary steps to vacate have already been taken by The People. A committee of five has been appointed by the N. E. C. Sub-Committee to assist Manager Chase and National Secretary Frank Bohn, to find new quarters. Moreover the Party Press Security League has issued a call to its members for dues and contributions to the Moving Fund. The response has been good, but must now be made considerably better. "The Socialist Women of the Bronx" have pledged themselves to raise $100 toward the required amount. Sections are urged to do likewise. Push the Moving Fund all along the line!

INCOME AND INHERITANCE TAXES.

"Government" is not improperly called the "head." As with the head, which acts as the center of sensitiveness, so with Government. In it are gathered the senses of the body social. What the body social feels is speedily reflected in Government. The action of Government reflects the state of the body. Judging by these principles, the utterances that are falling fast and thick from Government circles justify the conclusion that the body social is in more critical condition than even surface appearances indicate.

The Presidential recommendation for an income and inheritance tax, not with the end in view of raising revenue, but with the end in view of clipping the crest of swollen fortunes, coming together with the address of the then Secretary of the Treasury Shaw recommending his audience of banqueters to get down on their knees and pray to God to save the country from its prosperity, are supplementary symptoms of first magnitude. The prosperity, that can be felt to be a danger that one must be saved from, that is felt to be such by the very elements who alone taste it, and the clipping of which by law is recommended from that very camp—such a prosperity needs definition, and such warnings define the warners.

All the praises of work notwithstanding, every enlightened man knows that the trend of civilization is not to increase work but reduce it. Leisure is the goddess of civilization. Man works to live, he does not live to work. The exercise needed for health is not the toil that cripples the body and stunts the mind. The noblest physiques, accompanied withal by the cleverest intellects the world has yet produced, have been reared by a people that did not work. The lofty forms of those physiques and the graceful lines of their forms, preserved in marble, have been the admiration of all succeeding ages; the products of their minds, preserved in books, have been the stimulant of the human intellect ever since. The larger the amount of wealth, "Prosperity", attainable all the fuller should be the cup of bliss. Why, then, does "Prosperity" alarm the governmental watchers on the tower?

The alarm that fills the Shaws of to-day have periodically filled their forerunners in ages gone by; the remedies suggested by the Roosevelts of to-day have been preached and applied before now, they are as old as the Mosaic laws of the Jubilees, echoes of which were heard in this very State as late as the early twenties of the last century when the Skidmore Movement was on foot. The Shaw-alarm and the Roosevelt-remedy are inseparable; they are births of the identical cause—Class Rule, which means economic inequality.

A pyramid cannot stand on its apex. Economic inequality broadens the basis of the social pyramid and whittles down its apex. No social system can long endure upon that apex. The pyramid may be propped up by artificial means—bayonets and superstition—but even these props will not stead for long. The top-heavy structure, growing ever more top-heavy, is bound eventually to fall together over the ears of the apex. What to-day is called "Prosperity" means the utterly disproportionate congestion of wealth in the apex of the upside-down social pyramid, and a relative increase in the area of poverty. Hence "Prosperity" ever arrives, as we now see it has again arrived, at a point when it alarms its beneficiaries. It is the breaking point.

Arrived at this point the remedy that most readily suggests itself is the remedy to which Nature resorts. The electrically surcharged atmosphere breaks out into a storm. The equilibrium is restored—for a while. Soon as restored it begins over again to gather the forces that eventually repeat the process. Social crashes are of this nature. The first recorded attempt to prevent the social storms which, it was recognized, were bound ever to regather strength was the Mosaic law of periodical redistribution of goods. The Roosevelt scheme is a weak application of the same remedy.

The clumsy social remedies pardonable in the days of Moses, or even in those of Skidmore, are not pardonable to-day. Those remedies left the cause of the recurring storms untouched. It was not touchable when Moses legislated; social conditions were not yet ripe for any but clumsy methods. To-day social conditions not only are ripe for wiser methods, they DEMAND the methods that will put an end to the social defects from which the periodical storms gather strength. Indeed, to-day, the clumsy methods of yore have become wholly ineffective. No more than a plaster on a wooden leg could bring about relief, can inheritance, or income taxes cope with the issue. Even if enforceable such methods will be ineffective—the broadening area of popular poverty will render untenable the posture of the social pyramid on its apex. Moreover, the very nature of the evil will render the method unenforceable.

The Age in which society now moves demands not plasters, or "contrivances," but the removal of the cause from which society has been suffering since the days of the overthrow of the mother-right, or the establishment of private property in the necessaries of production. Not schemes to check the evil will now stead, but the return to the communal status upon that higher plane that modern methods of production make possible. Not capitalism, amended, but Socialism can now restore the equilibrium to society and keep it in equilibrium.

STRIKE OFF

SCHENECTADY MEN GO BACK, TO AWAIT BETTER OPPORTUNITY.

Yield Demand For Reinstatement of The Three Draftsmen—Regard Terms of Settlement Simply As An Armistice—Will Continue, Confident of Future—Plan of Action Already Outlined.

Schenectady, December 20, 11.45 P. M.—The strike at the General Electric Co. works has been declared off and the men return to work to-morrow. This action was taken not because of weakness on the part of the men, but because they wish to strengthen their position and await a more favorable opportunity to enforce their demands. The men were enthusiastic and willing to remain out indefinitely ,but concluded that to go back to work is the wisest course for the present.

It is conceded by all that the strike was the most orderly ever conducted in Schenectady. The strikers gained the sympathy and admiration of the rank and file of the A. F. of L., even in the face of the bitter opposition shown by the officers of that organization.

Schenectady, December 26.—Last evening the committee of the strikers had a conference with the General Electric Company's officials, terminating shortly after 7 o'clock at which a proposition was submitted by the committee. It was then necessary that the action of the committee be ratified by the entire body of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The following letter, signed by General Manager Emmons, was submitted to the I. W. W. delegation:

"Confirming our conversation this afternoon, the General Electric Company states its position with reference to the employes who stopped work. It cannot recede from the position taken as to the reinstatement of the three draughtsmen. It will re-employ practically all of the men now out, and in so far as is consistent with the interests of the company, will give them their old jobs. This latter to be left to the judgment of the management.

"It will be our earnest endeavor to carry the above into effect at the earliest date possible.

"It must be understood that the men now at work will not be molested, and that every effort will be made to promote harmony and discipline in the shops."

At the two meetings of the Industrial Workers of the World held in Redmen's Hall to-day the terms as outlined in the above communication were accepted and the company was notified late this afternoon. Another meeting was also held at I. W. W. headquarters.

The propositions before the meetings were discussed long and earnestly before action was taken but the prevailing sentiment stood strongly in favor of resuming the places in the shops.

The first battle in the war for the emancipation of the working class is over. If the organization engaged in it would have been the A. F. of L. the conclusion would mean the utter destruction of the latter, but as it is, the I. W. W. men know now the defects of their organization, which is now cleansed of the barnacles, and will strengthen its weak points. It is not a defeat, it simply means an armistice. During this armistice we will bury the "dead." Everybody knows who the dead ones are.

The other thing to be done is that we have to get our own press, our own machine gun to overcome the deadliest of all capitalist machine guns, the Mergenthaler typesetting machine of the capitalist newspapers. America has its Cossacks as well as Russia. The American Cossack is the capitalist newspaper editor, who spews out his poison into the minds of the workers, paralyzing their actions, and consigning them to utter degradation. The men realize this and will act accordingly.

We will also have to get reinforcements and they will come. The honest rank and file of the A. F. of L. is in rebellion against the labor lieutenants. They were held back by their misleaders, but as Lincoln said, "You can fool all the people some of the time, you can fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." The honests rank and

(Continued on page two)

GOOD WORK

AMONG THE SCANDINAVIAN WAGE SLAVES OF MINNESOTA

Organizer Carm Forms New Branch of Socialist Labor Federation, Builds Up a Second and Sells Over 1,300 Pamphlets—Other Matters of Interest.

St. Paul, Minn., December 19.—Since the first of October, the writer has been engaged in carrying the propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party to the Scandinavian wage slaves, of Minnesota in particular. During October street meetings were held in Minneapolis, bringing good results. On the great thoroughfare, Seven Corners, there was always an audience of about 300 persons. The feature of those meetings was the large sale of pamphlets. At no meeting did the sale fall below $3.00, and often ran as high as $6.00. During the week days the writer used to speak at the factories during noon hour, one of the very best and effective ways of reaching the workers in the summer season.

As a result, the Minneapolis Club of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, has gained in membership, now having over forty-eight members after an existence of five months. The club has already developed good speakers, able to carry on the work. Also are there among the members good singers; every meeting is opened and adjourned by singing a thrilling revolutionary song. The Swedish language has already a rich selection of Socialist songs and poetry, something that has yet to be produced in English.

The club dominates the local situation completely. There was a feeble Scandinavian Club belonging to the decaying Public Ownership Party. This has now been crowded into oblivion and in a short while there will be nothing left of it. The educational work carried on by our Minneapolis comrades will clear away the remaining false conceptions of the revolutionary movement.

In St. Paul as many shops as could be entered were visited, books sold and leaflets given away to the workers. A branch of the Federation was formed here and with some hard agitation it will soon grow. The need in St. Paul is a permanent headquarters, which would

(Continued on page two)

CONGRESSIONAL

OMINOUS SIGHTS AND SOUNDS RAISED IN CONNECTION WITH JAPAN.

The Swelling Tide of States Rights Against Federal Authority—The Japanese School Children Question Broadens the Area of the Contention—Senator Rayner's Preposterous Arguments.

The Japanese war cloud is not dispelled. Far otherwise. In European military circles, continental as well as English, the conviction exists that there will be war between Japan and the United States within twenty-five years, and the prediction is even confidently made by some that the event will occur within five years. The multiple Presidential messages sent to Congress, on the question raised in the San Francisco schools, do not seem to point the other way. On the contrary, the unusual tone of laudation of a foreign country held by our Presidential Jingo, and so wholly at variance with the posture held at Washington towards other but weaker aggrieved nations, rather indicates a state of nervousness, of deep apprehension. Moreover the attitude of the California delegation in Congress, in line with so many other ominous signs of a revival of the State Rights theory, contributes to add color to the belief that the Nation is headed towards a gigantic war, and, what is more, that the war will be a consequence of OUR OWN CRITICAL INTERNAL CONDITIONS. Under these circumstances the speech held in the Senate by Senator Rayner of Maryland on the status of our treaty with Japan has an importance that is more likely to wax than to wane.

Speaking on the Federal powers to interfere in San Francisco in the decision of the School Board to exclude Japanese children from the school rooms, Senator Rayner argued: "The precise point involved is the tenth article of the Constitution that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively"; "the power of a State to regulate its public school system is clearly among its reserved powers"; from these premises the Senator concluded that the Federal Government has no right to interfere with the decisions of the San Francisco School Board. The premises are correct, in so far as they go, but are imperfect; the conclusion is false. The important element left out of his premises by Senator Rayner is that a treaty concluded with a foreign power by the United States is a compact binding, not upon a District of Columbia Shogun only, but upon the whole people of the United States, the said treaty being concluded by the President of the United States, and ratified by the Senate, a body on which all the States are equally represented. Inserting this principle among the premises, the following proposition is reached:

"The powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States; among the powers delegated to the United States is the power to conclude treaties; a treaty has all the force of a national law, provided it is constitutional; the power of a State to regulate its public school system is among its reserved powers; consequently a treaty, like any other law, is binding upon all the States, providing the treaty does no violence to the constitutionally reserved powers of a State to "regulate its public school system," and, like any other law, a treaty is not binding in case it does violence to the said constitutionally reserved powers of a State." The question then comes, Does the power reserved to a State to regulate its public "school system" include the power to discriminate between nationalities? In other words, Does the term "school system" include regulations that discriminate between nationalities with which the country is bound by treaties of mutual friendship and amity? Obviously not. The term "school system" means a very different thing. A simple illustration will make the point plain.

The "Street Cleaning Department" has certain obvious functions. These functions fall within the category of "reserved rights." Yet none will maintain that if the Street Cleaning Department of New York or San Francisco adopted an ordinance, according to which the street opposite the residence of British subjects was to be left for the British subjects themselves to clean, such an ordinance fell within the "reserved powers" of a State to "regulate its system of street cleaning." The "system of street cleaning" is a term that covers technical regulations, it excludes regulations of civic or political nature. Exactly so with the term "public school system"; it covers technical regulations concerning teaching, to the exclusion of any and all regulations affecting civic or political rights. Not everything that concerns a school belongs to the "school system," any more than everything that concerns the cleaning of streets belongs to the "system of street cleaning." Consequently the power of a School Board to exclude a nationality and to discriminate between races is not among the "powers reserved to the State"; the exercise of such power is a trespass upon powers expressly delegated to the Federal Government.

Senator Rayner drew a lurid picture of San Francisco bombarded by U. S. battleships to enforce the treaty rights of Japan. Lurid tho' the picture was, it has ample precedent. On patriotic pictures are to-day immortalized just such acts of the Federal Government in the ports of Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans. Where process of the United States Court needs bombardment for its enforcement, the fact that the bombardment is needed does not weaken the constitutional right.

Senator Rayner enjoys the deserved reputation of being a leading constitutional lawyer. When such a man is driven to such unconstitutional reasoning as the Senator was, the issue must be critical indeed, and involved, besides. Critical and involved both with regard to our external affairs and our internal concerns.

BAD FOR SHERMAN.

Findings of Master in Chancery Declare Convention Legal, and Sherman's Actions, Including Appointment of Hannemann, Illegal and Void.

Chicago, Ill., December 20.—The master in chancery handed in to-day a voluminous report of his findings in the action brought by the Executive Board of the I. W. W. against Sherman. Among the important findings in the report are the following. It finds specifically against Sherman's contention that the 1906 convention was illegal. It finds against Sherman's action in expelling Riordan and Trautmann and pronounces such action illegal and void. It finds that the appointment of Hannemann as secretary was illegal and void. And it finds that McCabe is guilty in receiving certain dues, but recommends that no action be taken against him if money is returned.

The master in chancery also is of the opinion that the amendments to the constitution in abolishing the presidency and the transportation and metal departments, were "unreasonable," but recommends that if the court finds that the convention acted within its powers in these proceedings then it should not interfere.

The master finally recommends that the preliminary injunction be dissolved. Attorney Tone, for the G. E. B., will immediately file his objection, noting the several errors in the master's findings, in the matter of the convention's right, the same being found legal.

"DIE NEUE GESELLSHAFT."

The eleventh issue of the second year of "Die Neue Gesellshaft," a brilliant Socialist weekly publication issued by Dr. Heinrich Braun and Lily Braun (Berlin-Schoenberg, 10 pfenig a copy, monthy 40 pfenig, three months one mark and twenty pfenig; sample copies furnished free upon request) has just appeared. The issue contains the following articles:

Glossen: "Kulturbild," "Paris-Berlin," "Hie gut Wurttemberg," "Thronfolger-Feiern," "Der Vergessliche President," "Die Erbweisen und die oesterreichische Wahlreform."

"Das geraechte Abgerdnetenhaus" by Wolfgang Heine.

"Das Egebnis der Kolonialdebate." by Edward David.

"The Second Russia Duma."

"Zur Frage der Heimarbeit in Berlin," by Arthur Maehr.

"Bruno Paul," by Ernst Schur.

"Weihnachtsklaenge!" by Armand Silvestre.

PORT ANGELES RESOLUTIONS

FICTION MET WITH FACTS THAT ARE IRREFUTABLE.

Port Angeles, Wash., Dec. 14, '06.

To the Daily and Weekly People—At the regular meeting of Port Angeles Mixed Local No. 349, I. W. W., of December 6th, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, We view with alarm the seizure of power by the so-called second annual convention of the I. W. W. and believe that a conspiracy has been formed for the purpose of destroying our organization while its loyal supporters Moyer and Haywood languish in prison, placed there by the trampling underfoot of the laws and constitution of our country; and

Whereas, We believe the action of said convention to be arbitrary and illegal, viz.,

The deposing of our President without trial.

The abolition of the Metal and Machinery Department.

The putting into effect the laws of the convention without first submitting them to the membership for ratification. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local No. 349, I. W. W., ask a fair and impartial trial of all accused parties and if found guilty that they be expelled from the organization; and be it further

Resolved, That we call on the regularly elected officers of the first annual convention to issue a call for a convention to be known as the second annual convention I. W. W. for the purpose of making such changes in the constitution as in their judgment will be beneficial to the organization and submit the same to the membership for their approval before becoming operative; be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the Miners' Magazine and Weekly People and ask that they be given the same consideration as other articles bearing on the question.

Majority report of committee.

F. E. Ristine.
Wm. H. Race.

Geo. Ristine, President.
Lawrence C. Ickes, Fin. Sec.-Treas.

[Of all amusements of the mind, says the poet, from logic down to fishing, there is none that you can find so very very cheap as wishing. Among the category of such amusements is the sport of making statements unsupported, because unsupportable, by facts. The above "majority report of committee" indicates that some of our fellow-workers of Port Angeles have indulged in the cheap pastime.

The second annual convention of the I. W. W. is called the "so-called second annual convention."—The documentary record is to the effect that the convention was called by the former G. E. B., the call being signed by the then President, and by the General Secretary-Treasurer; that the then President rapped the delegates to order on September 17 at Fitzgerald Hall, declared "the second annual convention of the I. W. W. called to order," had the call there read and presided over the same until the convention, fully a week later, abolished his office, whereupon he SWORE (swore, mind you) in the court proceedings that he never had called any such convention.

The convention is charged with having "formed a conspiracy."—Conspirators seek to darken council by vulgar personalities and the raising of false cries—the refuge of men, who want to do things which they can not defend and will not bear the light of day, like the O'Neills, Shermans, Mahoneys and McCabes. Conspirators are not, as the convention was, ready to submit their acts to the scrutiny and referendum of the rank and file: they hire plug-ugly detectives to see them through, as Sherman, Mahoney, McCabe, Kirkpatrick, etc., did. Conspirators are unwilling to have their acts known, they prefer darkness, and dread a stenographic report as a thief dreads light, as did the Shermans, Cronins, Mahoneys, Kirkpatricks, McCabes, McMullens, McDonalds, etc., when they fought the convention's proposition to keep a stenographic record of its proceedings. Conspirators SWEAR in court they did not do a thing when the records show they did, as did the Shermans, McCabes and Kirkpatricks in the matter of having issued a call for the convention. Conspirators destroy the receipts of which they are the custodians; then announce as Mahoney did, that Trautmann can not show receipts from Kirwan for the $9,000 of the Defense Fund that Trautmann should have forwarded to Kirwan; then they acknowledge, as Kirwan did, receipt of only $8,000, although he received $9,000; and, finally, when addressed by Trautmann by open letter, stating that the bank had the vouchers to prove that the full amount was sent to and received by Kirwan—when thus nailed conspirators slink away in silence like whipped curs with their tails between their legs, as Kirwan did. Conspirators have the support, and backing of the foes of the organization against which they conspire, as the Shermans, Mahoneys, etc., have the enthusiastic support, against the convention, of the whole capitalist press that denounced the I. W. W. from its inception, and of the whole pure and simple political Socialist party press, some of which went so far as to forge documents against the I. W. W. in favor of the A. F. of L.—No doubt there was a conspiracy; but the conspiracy boot is on the other leg.

The convention is charged with having "deposed the President without a trial."—The documentary fact is that there are two false statements in the charge. The President was not deposed; the office was abolished. As to there having been "no trial," that "President" himself gives the lie to it. In the "Chicago Record-Herald" of last October 7, there appears a long interview with him, illumined by his own picture, 6½x4½ in size, in the course of which he says: "We believed we could starve them out by obstructive tactics." "Obstructive tactics to what? Why to the investigation of the conspirators that consumed over a week and in the course of which, if men ever had a trial, they had it then. All the important facts came out. The conspirators were so dull that they did not realize that their "obstructive tactics" only afforded more and more time to keep them on the grid-iron.

The convention is charged with having illegally abolished the Metal and Machinery Department.—The documentary facts are that the constitution demanded a 3,000 membership for a Department, and a convention of the industry to elect their officers. The further documentary facts are that the said "Department" deceived the convention of 1905 regarding its membership, it had barely 800 members, and never called a convention to elect its officers. Kirkpatrick and his cronies elected themselves to the offices they held and salaries that they drew. The "Department" was a fraud on the I. W. W. and a double fraud on its own "departmental" members, the overwhelming majority of which voted to stamp out the fraud.

The final charge, as to the convention's action in enforcing its decrees, and the implied claim that a referendum should first have been had, loses all weight by the light of the above facts. The convention was in duty bound to rid the I. W. W. of the conspirators that were sapping its financial and its revolutionary vitality. And the convention did save the I. W. W.

The majority report of the Committee from Port Angeles wants another convention, called by ex-officers. The I. W. W. is neither a mob nor a flock of sheep. Should the majority of its members, in good standing, really want a supplementary convention, however wasteful of time and funds as such a move would be, the minority will democratically submit. That, however, the purpose of such a supplementary convention is only to give a varnish of legality to the riotous conspirators whom the convention dumped, is evident from the tenor of the "majority report of committee." The demand was started by the baffled conspirators, who, as was to be expected, succeeded in deceiving some members of the rank and file, evidently in Port Angeles also, and in twisting their judgments. The conspirators' demand is of the nature of the demand of gamblers, who, being beaten, are anxious to try their luck through a new deal, and trust to luck that their stacked pack of cards may fare better next time. The membership in good standing is now in convention assembled at the taking of the referendum vote that is now in process, and which will establish the mind of the said membership.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

MICHIGAN VOTE

Shows Slight Increase For S. L. P., Loss For S. P.

Detroit, Mich., December 21.—The total vote cast at the last election was 373,806. The Socialist Labor Party vote shows a small increase. It is as follows: Gov., Richter, 1,153; Lieut.-Gov., Huber, 1,111; Secretary of State, Hoag, 1,107; Treasurer, Cowles, 1,088; Auditor General, Lowett, 1,077; Attorney General, Young, 1,092; Land Office Commissioner, Clemont, 1,090; Board of Education, 1,091. Socialist party candidate for Governor, Walker, received 5,925. This is a loss of about 1,000 votes.

A CHALLENGE

Socialist Labor Party Calls Upon Socialist Party to Uphold Neutrality.

The following challenge was mailed to U. Solomon, Organizer of Local New York Socialist Party, by L. Abelson, Organizer of Section New York, Socialist Laobr Party, during the week of December 17:

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Section New York County.

Telephone 129 Worth.
Headquarters, 2-6 New Reade Street,
New York, Junction of Duane
St. and City Hall Place.
December 17th, 1906.

To the General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party.

Greeting:—

The Socialist Party declares that it favors neutrality on the burning question of trades unionism. It declares that it is neither for nor against the American Federation of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, or any other body of organized workmen, but is favorably disposed towards them all.

The Socialist Labor Party declares neutrality toward the Trades Union movement is a position impossible to hold by any political party that appeals to the working class, and is dangerous alike to true proletarian solidarity, and to the success of working class emancipation. The Socialist Labor Party charges that the record of the Socialist Party proves the impossibility of neutrality, in that the Socialist Party is one of the political reflexes of the American Federation of Labor, which, being the Civic Federationized adjunct of the Capitalist Class, leaves no choice to the Socialist Party but to be the reverse of "neutral" towards the Industrial Workers of the World, and all progressive organizations that are corner-stoned on the class struggle, and seek to organize the working class so that they may be trained to take over and operate the instruments of production and distribution, in other words, inaugurate the Socialist Republic.

The Socialist Labor Party challenges the Socialist Party to meet it in public debate, and disprove the above contentions, the Socialist Labor Party being ready to maintain their correctness.

To put the matter concretely, we challenge you to uphold your position by taking in public debate the negative of the following thesis:

"Resolved, that Neutrality is untenable and unpermissible to a party of Socialism; and, like all untenable and unpermissible theories, its advocacy leads inevitably to corruption, and tends to the adjourning of the day of Labor's emancipation."

The General Committee of the Socialist Labor Party will elect a committee of five to meet a like committee of your local to arrange details of the public debate to which you are hereby challenged.

By order of the General Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

L. Abelson, Organizer.
2-6 New Reade Street, City.

HUNGARIAN PRINTERS ORGANIZE.

Flourishing I. W. W. Union Open to All Hungarian-Born Printiing Employes.

A strong union of Hungarian-born printers, affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World has been formed in this city, and is growing rapidly.

"Our experience in Hungary," said one of the most active members yesterday, "has taught us the value of industrialism. There every craftsman employed in a print shop is banded together in the one typographical union, and the bosses are powerless before us. In case of a strike, there is no such thing as one craft scabbing it upon another, as your American Federation of Labor is so fond of encouraging. Every printer who ever worked in Hungary knows this, and the principles of the I. W. W. appeal to them immediately. We have a splendid field to work in, in New York, and good results are bound to follow."

The secretary of the union is N. Biro, of 1685 First avenue, who will give to anyone desiring it, any and all information concerning the new organization, and invites correspondence with all printers speaking Hungarian or born in Hungary.

THE VOTE IN NEW YORK STATE.

The official figures issued by the State Board show that for Governor the total vote was 1,492,219; the void ballots 1,261, scattering, 8,491.

The vote on Governor was divided as follows: Hughes, (Rep.) 749,002; Hearst (Dem.) 673,268; Independence League, 17,837; Chase (Socialist party) 21,751. (in 1904 the Socialist party vote for Governor was 36,257, a loss of 14,506). Randall, (Proh.) 15,989; Jackson (Socialist Labor party) 4,624 (in 1904 the S. L. P. vote for Governor was 8,976, a loss of 4,352).

BLACKGUARD PULPITEERS

BACK DOWN WHEN CHALLENGED TO MAKE GOOD THEIR FALSEHOODS IN PUBLIC DEBATE.

Columbus, O., December 15.—Those who read the article in the Daily People of Sunday December 2 and the Weekly People of Saturday, December 8, entitled "Blackguard Pulpiteering" (which was inspired by an article in the "Columbus Citizen" of November 19), are familiar with the situation in this city. For the benefit of those who did not read that article, it is necessary to say that the Columbus article quoted falsehoods regarding Socialism from a sermon of the Rev. J. B. Eis, and the Rev. J. R. Volz; and further stated that the Catholics of Columbus had taken strong grounds against Socialism. The People article suggested that the Rev. gentlemen be challenged; and told of the experiences of the writer, M. D. Fitzgerald, in endeavoring to arrange a debate on Socialism with Father Thomas Sherman; in which he was unsuccessful, despite the fact that the Rev. Father himself had, in a spirit of religious bravado expressed his willingness to meet any Socialist in public, for the purpose of arguing the subject. Acting on the suggestion made in The People article the following challenge was sent to the Rev. Dr. Eis:—

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1906.

J. B. Eis,
Pastor, Sacred Heart Church.

Sir:—

It has come to the notice of Section Columbus of the Socialist Labor Party, the local business and executive body of the socialist movement, that you have, through the press and in your sermons attacked socialism and the socialists; that your attacks have been wanton and uncalled for; intemperate and brutal in character and made, evidently, as part of a prearranged plan of assault upon socialism and socialists.

Statements of yours have appeared in the press and have gone uncontradicted by you, classing socialists with anarchists and accusing them of murder, destruction of the home, government and society; that they are traitors to all governments and enemies to the church

As a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus you should not display such a disregard for the facts concerning those you attack. We know you to be an educated man—one who has read—one who is acquainted with facts, therefore why not name one socialist who is in favor of murder, assassination. Why not name one socialist who has destroyed a home. Then, when you have done so, name thousands of Democrats and Republicans, mostly rich and notorious, who have committed and are committing murder, who have broken and destroyed homes and who are now engaged in that line of effort.

Surely you are intelligent enough to know that the advocacy of murder, or the committing of murder, is a crime; you must also know that the courts are open and only too anxious to get hold of and convict any workingman who demands his rights, goes on strike, or tries to increase his wages—let alone a socialist. Knowing that why not file information against the socialists who meet openly, who live openly and whose acts are open to public scrutiny? Surely if they are the awful characters you and your fellows claim them to be, it should be easy for intelligent men, such as you, Rev. Voltz, Bishop Hartley, Dr. Gladden and Mayor Badger, to send all the socialists to jail or the electric chair.

The Socialist is the only man who is actually and positively opposed to murder, prostitution and crime. The Socialist is the only man actually and positively opposed to poverty on the one hand and riotous luxury on the other; he, and he alone, stands for an orderly state of society, wherein the man who works shall receive the full product of his labor, be he Protestant or Catholic, black or white, infidel or pious, whilst he who will not work shall starve. All others, either consciously or unconsciously, are apologists for, and advocates of, disorder, riot, prostitution, misery, hunger, want and poverty. All others are supporters of injustice and robbery.

We, judging you to be an intelligent man and capable of understanding, think you should know that the way to overcome error is to prove it error, that truth is all-powerful against lies and deceit; that the advocates of error, lies and deceit are easily overcome by the advocates of truth; therefore, we hereby challenge you, or your representative, to debate with our representative the question of Socialism. Understanding, as we do, that the underlying basis for attacks, such as yours, Bishop Hartley's, Mayor Badger's, Dr. Gladden's, Rev. Voltz's and numerous others of the clergy and laity—on socialism and the socialists, is the fact that the socialist is one who stands for order, and the rule of the only class to whom order and system are necessary and possible—the working class; knowing that the charge that the socialist is an anarchist, an advocate of murder, bomb thrower, etc., is only bumcombe and hurled at their heads to intimidate and frighten timid souls from listening to them; knowing that the objection on your part and other representatives of capitalism is to the philosophy of socialism, which tends to elevate and ennoble the workingman—which sets the working class on its feet and causes that class to respect itself; knowing all this we challenge you, or any representative of your class, to discuss, before an audience of workingmen, the following:

"Resolved, That the well being of society demands the abolition of wage slavery.

Resolved, further, that the working class creates all wealth and is entitled to all it creates."

Our representative to take the affirmative, you or your representative to take the negative.

The debate to take place in some public auditorium, some time within the next two months, details as to the time for the speaker to be arranged with you when accepting the challenge.

Respectfully,
Section Columbus, S. L. P.,
Oscar Freer, Sec'y pro tem,
240 N. Third St.

As in the case of Father Sherman, the Rev. Dr. Eis did not have the moral courage to meet the men whom he had slandered, face to face. He sought refuge, instead, behind his cloth and the capitalist press, from whence he repeated his slanders and added fresh ones; and through the latter of which we were denied an opportunity to reply.

Nevertheless, the agitation is not without beneficial results. The publication of the challenge, the attitude of the clergy toward Socialism and the working class, in the press interviews referred to, have brought the working class to a vivid realization of capitalist entrenchment and dispelled the rosy delusions of the utopians and the Socialist partyites. For years Father Eis has been proclaimed a progressive man and a Socialist. But the challenge brought him out for his capitalist masters in no uncertain manner.

STRIKE OFF.

(Continued from page one)

file of the A. F. of L. will refuse to be fooled any longer.

We will take up this fight again and will not stop until we have accomplished our mission, the emancipation of the working class, and every class-conscious workingman in America will see to it that this fight go on.

The General Electric Company has plants in Pittsfield, Lynn, Newark, Harrison and Berlin, Germany and England. There are plants in the Electrical Industry in Milwaukee (the Allis-Chalmers Company); in Pittsburg and Newark (the Westinghouse Electric Company); in Bloomfield and Orange; several concerns in New York, the Western Electric, etc. It would be well, if the comrades in these respective localities take up immediately the work of organization in these plants. We will give them details and information as to how to organize; and they are advised to write to Henry V. Jackson, President of the Schenectady Industrial Council or Timothy W. Burns, Chairman of the Organization Committee, for information. We could in a short time organize a National Industrial Union of Electrical Workers which would be a subdivision of the coming Metal and Machinery Department, if we go at it in a proper manner.

Comrades, be up and doing. We will do our share of the work and will help you as far as we can.

According to the terms of the company, the discharged draughtsmen will not be taken back. We decided at our mass meetings that the wounded be taken care of and it will be well if the collections be continued and monies sent as already designated, to John Spencer, Financial Secretary of the General Committee, 511 Mumford street.

We are all confident as to the future. An article is being prepared embracing all the phases of this magnificent struggle.

A circular letter from I. W. W. headquarters calling on all I. W. W. unions to organize immediately for the collection of funds for the Schenectady strike has been received at this office for publication. In view of the fact that the strike has already been settled, the publication of the circular is no longer necessary. This is also the case with a similar circular from the Cincinnati Industrial Council, reports of sympathetic meetings, and other matter relating to the strike.

GOOD WORK.

(Continued from page one)

make it easier to achieve results of agitation.

Stillwater and Hudson, near the Wisconsin border, were next visited. Many pamphlets were sold and great interest was shown. There will probably be a branch formed in the near future. In both places the workers grumbled over conditions and complained that, although times are good and work plenty they get nothing for their labor. Many, whose discontent was led in the right direction by reading our books, will become active workers in our fight against capitalism.

Duluth, Two Harbors and Superior were next visited. In Duluth is a good field for agitation but as the temperature was from twelve to eighteen below zero, with lots of snow, not very much could be done. While in Duluth the writer visited Lumber Loaders' Local Union, I. W. W., 391. As the local seemed inclined to favor Sherman, I spoke of the work of the convention, exposing Sherman's traitorous conduct in trying to override the will of the convention, also of his affidavit in which he commits perjury by saying the convention was never called.

The members seemed to be wholly ignorant of what happened at the convention and were somewhat surprised at the revelations. When the chairman asked for remarks, one Phillips took the floor. He was very sorry that he ever came to the meeting; sorrier still to hear "our" President Sherman mentioned in such terms as traitor and perjurer. He defended Sherman and made the assertion that Sherman was doing his duty and furthermore that Sherman had "valid reasons" for considering the convention illegal, in view of the fact that Daniel De Leon had captured same in order to disrupt it. When asked for proofs the gentleman in question took occasion to abuse the writer as being a member of the S. L. P. He seemed to have the same view of the convention as Mahoney when he saw members of the S. L. P. everywhere. Defending Sherman, he tried to besmirch the convention. Afterwards the zeal of the gentleman in defending the Sherman outfit became clear. Faithful disciple of Wayland, Berger, Stedman et al he hewed close to the lines of his party. Phillips made a speech for himself as candidate for Comptroller of the City of Duluth on the Public Ownership Party ticket. Here was also the milk in the cocoanut. Nothing more was necessary to explain his frantic and hopeless defence of Sherman. Credit one more sin to the S. P. His fury was not lessened by the fact that almost every member of the local bought several pamphlets. The agitation in Duluth consisted mainly in canvassing and selling pamphlets which meet with good results.

In Two Harbors a meeting was held. In three days I sold $10.00 worth of books in the latter place. The getting of subs has not been so fruitful as could be expected but the sale of literature has been good.

Since October, when I started in St. Paul, I have sold over 1,000 Scandinavian pamphlets alone and nearly 300 English. The result would have been still better had I arrived here in the spring. However, some light is bound to follow and the work is started for next summer when, I believe, the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation will have more men in the field.

Adolf S. Carm.

SWEDISH LITERATURE.

The following S. L. P. pamphlets can be had in Swedish from the office of "Arbetaren":

The Burning Question of Trades Unionism, five cents.
Socialism versus Anarchism, five cents.
Reform or Revolution, five cents.
What Means This Strike? five cents.
Socialism, by McClure, five cents.
Also:—
Socialismens Hornsten (The Cornerstone of Socialism) by Axel Danielson, per copy, ten cents.

A large stock on hand of the leaflet "Which is Right?" Price, fifteen cents per hundred, $1.50 per thousand, postpaid. Address, ARBETAREN, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m. at 592 Fulton street.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.
street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P, meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton

WANTED.

ORGANIZER wanted by Section Vancouver, S. L. P., for Province of British Columbia. Address S. L. P., 128 Cordova St., West., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

McCAFFREY RESIGNS

WELL KNOWN SOCIALIST PARTY MAN OF MIDDLE WEST JOINS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from last week.)

The A. F. of L. also is necessary for the preservation of capitalism. Whether the capitalists assisted in starting it is a question. We are told that everything being equal, like causes are followed by like results. The chartist movement of England was swamped and deserted by bourgeois reformers. The early labor unions of this country succumbed to the same disease. The English trade unions became respectable and were adopted into the Liberal tribe the day that Chartism died. The English capitalists through their Liberal party gave the workingman the ballot, not to use it in his own interests (the pure and simpler has no interests separate from his master): the ballot was given to him because the capitalists desire to use it against the Tory landlord. The politicalization of the early labor unions of this country including the K. of LU., led to the forming of the A. F. of L., also on capitalist premises. It too has no interests separate from its masters. The A. F. of L. is as much a pillar of the system as is the charitable society and the social evil. All three are recruited from the wage class and managed in the interest of the capitalist class. The A. F. of L. teaches its membership to think, talk and act like capitalists. The morals governing the crafts that go to compose it is the morals of capitalism. The individual alone is responsible. He alone is the scab. The organization can do no wrong. If I commit murder I am arrested by a uniformed minion of the law. A charge of murder in the first degree is filed against me. I am taken before a judge and jury. All the evidence being in, the judge instructs the jury that according to the evidence the law demands a verdict as charged. The jury brings in the verdict—murder in the first degree. The judge sentences me to hang by the neck until dead. The priest enters and intercedes with the court above that the rope which breaks my neck doesn't launch me into a hell of eternal torment. Here we have the moral code of capitalist society. It is wrong for me to kill my fellowman but it is not wrong for the community to murder me. A strike is declared, for instance, in the packing houses. I go in as an individual and take a striker's place. I am called a scab. But the railroad brotherhoods who haul me and other strike breakers in, to take the striker's places, who haul in the cattle, sheep and hogs for us to butcher, who haul away the beef, mutton and pork, to every mart in the country, who will even haul in the militia to shoot the strikers to death—these are not scabs. Why? Because they move as organizations, who have a sacred contract to fulfill and not as individuals. It is a crime for me to scab as an individual, but as a member of a craft union, I can scab with impunity. To kill as an individual is murder; to take life in unison with my fellow beings is heroism. How long do you think it would take an organization that is capable of developing the minds of its members into this fearful state to usher in the Co-operative Commonwealth? An organization that breeds this frame of mind in its members is a menace to the working class and must be blotted out. The A. F. of L. has never produced one socialist, On the contrary, men who saw the class conflict in the labor market became oblivious to it in the craft union; or if they still retained their vision, they saw the class struggle through craft union spectacles.

This was forcibly demonstrated in the S. L. P. The S. L. P. drew its organizing material from two labor unions, the K. of L. and the A. F. of L. From the K. of L. came the S. T. & L. A. No sooner had this last organization received the party's endorsement than the adherents of the A. F. of L. began to squirm. They saw too clearly that they soon must forgo the party or the fleshpots of their unions. To obviate this calamity they attempted to capture the party machinery, including its press; failing they broke loose from the party and started the S. P. Realizing that it was the union question that drove them out of the S. L. P. they were determined that such a thing would never happen to them again, so they declared for no union in their politics. Their horoscope was not correctly cast. No sooner had the I. W. W. crossed the economic horizon than the same gentry began to see visions of '99. The same forces that drove them from the S. L. P. were beginning to shiver the S. P. to pieces. They found stalking through their ranks, not the ghosts of dead men, but their own flesh and blood calling for the endorsement of the new S. T. & L. A.—the I. W. W. The I. W. W. has had the secret, if not the open hostility of this element, from the start. While pretending neutrality, they were knifing us in the back. Their reports of the first convention was a gratuitous insult to the revolutionists and a eulogy of Coates and his reactionists. De Leon, we were told, "had his forces well in hand,"—thus intimating that De Leon had organized a certain portion of the delegates with the avowed purpose of dominating affairs. Was ever such stupidity manifested as this element displays when its craft mind comes in contact with the revolutionary circuit. They are incapable of understanding that A KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR CLASS INTERESTS UNITES MEN TOGETHER AS IF WELDED IN BANDS OF TEMPERED STEEL. To the craft minded individual this phenomenon is looked upon as a fix-up; not even a surgical operation could remove this idea from their brainpan. While I consider De Leon one of the ablest living Marxians, I hold that no ten thousand De Leons could wield the power attributed to this one man. De Leon's power comes from the fact that he is the chief spokesman of the revolution. To prove this let us go back to '99. Suppose the split takes place on the same grounds and the so-called De Leonites are the kangaroos instead of the Hilquits and the Lees. Suppose this was the case. Where would De Leon be to-day? He would be where they are, shouting his craft lungs hoarse against some champion of industrial unionism. So, have done with the bugaboo of bossism. No man has ever occupied a commanding position who does not owe that position to some class or element whose interests he has faithfully subserved. This is the reason why Bryan occupies the exalted position he does in the democratic party. It is the reason why Gompers remains at the head of the A. F. of L. and it is the reason why De Leon occupies the place he does in the labor movement. Let them deviate one hair's breadth from the straight and narow path and they will fall like Lucifer never to hope again. Sherman's undoing glaringly proves the correctness of this position. As if the fates had decreed it the last I. W. W. convention has driven the neutrals from cover. The blackjacks that struck St. John and Heslewood knocked the masks of neutrality from every hypocrite in the S. P. Our obituary was given in columns of long primer. The story of our supposed destruction was sown broadcast throughout the land. What matters it so long as our splendid dues paying organization shall not be destroyed, mused the craft minds of the S. P. in chorus. Our allegiance we owe to our craft union and craft party and not to the working class. Not being able through their spokesman, Sherman, and his private secretary Hanneman, to capitalize the I. W. W. they called in the criminal thugs of capitalism to assist in the scuttling of the organization. Thinking the work complete, the doxology was sung to the tune of the blackjack and the billy, but they have been rudely awakened to the fact that the I. W. W. is neither dead nor slumbering, but is majestically sweeping onward to the co-operative commonwealth. But you say this is all moonshine, that these craft-minded people were not implicated in the attempted capture or disruption of the I. W. W. Men have been hung on less evidence. In the January number of the International Socialist Review published more than a month prior to the arrest of Moyer and Haywood, Max Hayes stated that he had it from an individual high in the councils of the I. W. W. as well as from rumors that Sherman and the men of the Western Federation of Miners were lining up against De Leon and Trautmann. Time has proven Hayes' informers knew what they were talking about. I have always held that the Mine Owners' Association never had any intention of hanging those men and I tell you that when the secret history of that nefarious work is written, Mc Partland will not be the blackest scoundrel in the bunch, and I tell you with emphasis that men who will stoop to the depths that these people did through their press and at Chicago would stop at nothing—not cutting of a throat to accomplish their dastardly ends. (Read Mrs. Forberg's affidavit.)

'One nation can and should learn from others and even when a society has got upon the right track for the discovery of the natural laws of its movement, it can neither clear by bold leaps nor remove by legal enactments the obstacles offered by the successive phases of its normal developmnt, but it can shorten and lessen the birth pang," so declares Marx. Again he tells us that the only ideal of the proletariat is to let loose the elements of the new society. This signifies that the only mission of the working class is to organize themselves into the material framework of the Socialist Republic, the industries of the land—thereby giving free play to the moral and intellectual institutions of the new society, those elements which are bound up with the workers in the craft prison hels of this system. TO let loose the elements of the new society, means then to cut the navel string through which the working class are fed, the intellectual and moral diet of the capitalist class. The I. W. W. has done this.

At a street meeting one night I was asked this question: "Is the I. W. W. in sympathy with the socialist movement?" My answer gagged the questioner. I told him that the I. W. W. was the socialist movement and if he wasn't a member he was strictly speaking, outside the movement. Like the straws, while not in the path of the wind storm are swept along with it, these people, even though they are not members of the labor or socialist movement, are trailed along its course. It is a common belief among the members of the S. P. that their party is the socialist movement. The economic organization of labor in their opinion has no other mission than to struggle to maintain wages. They forget that the ballot was not forged by the revolution. The ballot is a weapon placed in its hands by the conflicting interests of the ruling classes. The redemptionary system in the north and chattel slavery in the south denied the working class the franchise. The south's failure to run cotton mills by slaves turned the slave drivers' attention to territory. In this way alone was it possible to maintain their power. This dilemma caused them to form a coalition with the workingmen who were clamoring for the ballot AND FOR THE OPENING UP OF THE WESTERN LAND. Against the capitalists, who were opposed to the granting of universal suffrage, as well as to the opening up of the lands to settlers, the slave drivers through the democratic party gave the wage slave the ballot in order to use his vote in their own interests and in opposition to the capitalist class. No sooner was the slave power unhorsed than the newly organized capitalist government at Washington retaliated by compelling the ex-slave holders to grant the Negro the right to vote. In doing this the capitalists were prompted by a desire to use the black man's vote to maintain their power over the agricultural class. The more than a century of struggle between these two contending classes for supremacy demonstrates that a political party cannot be constructed in the air; proves that it is the child of economic forces, marshalled on the field of battle; that it becomes strong or weak in proportion to the strength or weakness of the organizations that give it life. The espousal of the tariff cause by the slave power destroyed the Federal party and made the Republican party the only political organization for almost twenty years. In 1820 Monroe received every electorial vote but one. In the meantime the slaveholders seeing that slave labor could not be utilized in the manufacture of cotton goods, turned free traders. This made necessary a re-allignment of economic forces. This change of base brought five republican parties into the field in 1824, in fact the republican party was demolished. This was the only way the agricultural class could free itself from the capitalist elements drawn beneath its folds by the tariff crusade. Freed from this entangling alliance, the slave power launched the dmocratic party. From 1824 to 1856, a period of 32 years was required for the capitalist interests to unite their cohorts under one political baner. In 1860 a united capitalist class smashed the basis of the democratic party, thus bringing it into the field of combat in three opposing factions. The fall of the pro-slavery rebellion in 1865 necessitated the organization of a new democratic party upon the foundation built for it by the civil war. This took more than thirty years, as witness the Grange and Alliance movements and their political reflex, the greenback and populist parties. These organized protests of the agricultural class succeeded finally in bringing the democratic party to its proper moorings in 1896. Neither of these economic classes in their political struggles for power could be separated from their base of supplies, therefor could not be starved into submission. The proletariat, on the contrary, has no comissariat, but must forage in the territory of the enemy who have the power at any moment, unless barred by the industrial organization to stop all foraging expeditions by closing the industries of the nation. The labor movement is different from any other class struggle in history. The conflict between the capitalist class and the feudal aristocracy or between the capitalist class and the slave power was not so much a battle of dis-possession as it was to free capitalist property from the restrictions of those systems. The moral code of capitalism is the ethics of free competition—an open field and no favor—everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Capitalist freedom meant this and nothing else This condition realized and justice, liberty and morality were established for all time.

(To be concluded next week.)

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ANTI-JAPANESE

FURORE A MIDDLE CLASS MOVE, SAYS OLD CALIFORNIAN.

The Jap Was All Right as a Laborer, but When He Beat the Small Orchardist and Grower in Competition, Then an Awful Howl Smote the Atmosphere.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, December 14.—Again the anti-Chinese question is to be revived in the person of the Jap. The article "Good for the Japs!" published in The People, is timely. The editorials published by the San Francisco "Chronicle," in the interest of the small orchardist, hop growers, etc., gave birth to the anti-Japanese-Korean League, officered by some of the rankest of the pure and simple misleaders, who take the dope furnished by the "Chronicle," for their text-book. The writer was present at one of their mass meetings, when French, the ex-president of the San Francisco Labor Council, was speaking. French remarked: "Why, the Japs drop work the instant the whistle blows, and when they strike, why, it isn't a strike because there is no one to take their places."

The orchardist and hop grower clamored for cheap labor. They welcomed the Jap. He could be depended upon to remain throughout the season, and he cared for himself; whereas, the genial hobo or American tourist would kick and quit in twos and threes, shiftless and unreliable. Japanese labor was extolled. The Jap, quick to learn, soon made inroads by renting lands and starting in business, cutting deep in the profits of their former employers, and, as laborers, always acted in unison and kept their own council, accomplishing results and setting an example worthy of copying.

Being a resident of California since 1878, and interested in the labor movement, by membership in the International and Knights of Labor, I watched the trend of the Chinese agitation. When conducted by workingmen, this agitation had little affect, until the boycott against Chinese-made goods was brought to the front. Then the two by four storekeeper and factory owner took interest in the agitation. They became officials and spokesmen in the movement, and worked with a vim, worthy of a better cause, while they themselves were receiving this Chinese-made goods through their own back doors. Thus the hypocrisy and treachery of the middle class has ever been played against the worker, on every field of activity.

At this time, in talking with one of their state organizers, I broached the suggestion that the most effective way of bringing the question to an issue was to boycott the whites, in view of the well-established fact of their dealings with the Chinese; that they would keep up the present method indefinitely; that nothing affected this class but their pocketbook. While admitting the truth, he advised against such a course.

It was almost impossible at this time to reach the workingman on the ground of his class interests and those who attempted it were looked upon as crazy. One would imagine that all the ills that afflicted mankind were due to the presence of the Chinese; and only with the enactment of the exclusion laws did this idea die out, till it almost became a dead matter.

An incident happened in Eureka in 1885, when the Chinese in one of their tong wars accidentally shot and killed a white man. Dan Cronan and the writer was sitting in a shoe shop, when they heard of the shooting. A boy was called, given a bell and ten cents to call out: "To Centennial Hall," where we rushed. The hall was speedily packed. We demanded action. The mayor presented himself, counciled moderation. "Wait till morning," he pleaded. He was soon hustled off the platform, and a committee was appointed to bring in all of the Chinamen. That very night all were huddled together in the warehouse and next day brought in from all of the outside points. Inside of thirty hours some 600 Chinamen were shipped to 'Frisco on the steamers "City of Chester" and "Humboldt," without destroying any of their property or inflicting bodily harm. To this day Humboldt is clear of Chinamen, although several attempts were made to bring them in.

Now it is the Jap. Who next, the Hun, Slav or Greek? Only on the principle of the Industrial Workers of the World will the worker become clear, to be no longer divided in race wars, and used to fight the battles of the masters. The old A. F. of L. hulk is like a bully captain of a ship, who, by selecting a crew from the several nationalities, pits one against the other, and having accomplished his purpose, so they won't offer united resistance, proceeds to knock the heads off them, all without injury to himself.

Geo. Speed.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY TRAUTMANN

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, SEPT. 17, 1906.

(Conclusion)

The Conspiracy of the Mine Owners of the West.

Drenched with the blood of martyrs for the cause of labor is the soil of the American continent, and a new chapter of tragic history would have been added, were it not for the fact that tens of years of agitation, no matter by whom conducted and under what name, had broken the spell of dense ignorance, so long keeping in apathy the class of the downtrodden.

"Shall our brothers be murdered?" the battle cry flashing through the land and to all corners, found an echo unexpected even by those, who, fully aware of the criminal charcter of the conspiracy enacted by the ruling class, fully alive to their duties toward those who were persecuted not as individuals, but as the human expression of the growing working class solidarity, so dreaded by the capitalist class, had issued the call for concerted action by all hosts of labor, irrespective of their former differences, calling on them to rally to the support of those who lay languishing in jail, were condemned to die, if the conspirators had their will. Their voices stifled because they dared to be true while alive, might have passed unnoticed even by those for whom they raised their voices while alive.

Was history to be repeated? No! A thousand times no! was the response of thousands and tens of thousands, who aroused by the commanding voices of the stalwarts of the Industrial Workers of the World, raised their mighty arm of protest, and what has been done by our comrades throughout the land alone, would have justified the existence of this organization, as the organized instrument for action when deemed necessary.

Money and the best legal talent would not have been able to save the lives of Chas. H. Moyer, W. D. Haywood, Geo. A. Pettibone and Vincent S. John; their dead bodies would to-day again bear testimony of the outrages perpetrated by the class, controlling the resources of this land and all institutions of oppression, were it not for the vigilance of the few, but determined and drilled, men of the I. W. W., who facing all the calumnies of the public press, the curses hurled at them by the agents of the capitalist masters, who, day and night, in danger of being arrested themselves, threw their lives on the scale in order to raise the issue: "We must prevent the judicial murder." Trembling as the result of the spontaneuos arising, fearing the unification of the forces of labor for a grand cause the conspirators have not dared to carry out to the end their nefarious plot.

The battle is not over yet,—but will be won, if the agitation, the education, the organizing work is continued.

The object lesson given to the workers of this land by this incident should serve as a guide for future action. Calls for armed resistance with an unorganized, divided working class with the power of an organized government pitted against them, backing up the arms and guns of those drilled and trained to shoot and kill every one who dares to deny the permanency of this system, or those, who cry out for justice against capitalist tyranny, would be tantamount to leading the workers to the shambles,—defeated and despairing, it would take decades to redeem the lost positions. But a repetition of similar brazen challenges to the working class can and must be prevented; what to-day had occured in Colorado and Idaho, may reccur in any part of this country, and prepared for the occasion must be the thousands who are feeling every day, that the despotism of a class, which realizes that the days of doom draws near, will stoop down to the perpetration of the most appaling crimes against the advocates of working class solidarity, working class unity, working class aims and aspirations, and working class emancipation.

The Industrial Workers of the World, through the agitation carriend on, has halted the arm outstretched to stifle the voices of our fellow-workers in the cause; on the actions of this convention will it depend, whether the working class will be able to keep the proletarians aroused and organized for the prevention of more of such conspiracies, aimed in every instance, against every institution organized by the wage earners for their battles against the employing class and all its strongholds.

Conclusion.

It was to be expected that the officers of the American Federation of Labor, as servants of the corporations and employers' associations, through their connection with the National Civic Federation would immediately start a campaign of slander and abuse against those who joined the Industrial Workers of the World. While some of our would-be friends and intellectual advisers, self-appointed, would hold up their hands in horror and warn the I. W. W. against organizing workers already within the folds of the American Federation of Labor, and would give their kind cousel to confine the agitation to those not at all organized, they were the first ones to shout and holler as soon as the I. W. W. started out to organize those who were denied admission into any organization connected with the American Federation of Labor. So vicious and unscrupulous have those tools of the exploiters become in their warfare that strike-breakers were engaged by the A. F. of L. officers to take the places of members of the I. W. W. In Youngstown, Ohio, in San Pedro, in Yonkers; and in many other places committees were sent, to employers, demanding the discharge of I. W. W. supporters; special boycots have been declared against the goods, made in factories where members of the I. W. W. are employed, as, for instance, in St. Louis, Mo., and Butte, Mont., and every effoft imaginable is made to destroy the growing power of the I. W. W., and prevent the coming together of the workers on the economic and political field. To the credit of the workers of this land may it be said that the villifications, the slanders, and the abuse against the organization have had but little effect; the solidarity of the I. W. W. members in every dispute with employers had earned for them the respect of the honest workers. In Schenectady, where the I. W. W. efforts gained advantages for others too; in Cleveland, Ohio, where I. W. W. bricklayers walked out on strike in sympathy with striking hod carriers, members of the A. F. of L., and refused an offer for a ten per cent increase in wages and a closed shop contract if they would desert the building laborers, which they refused to do; in Newark, N. J., where I. W.W. shoemakers refused to work with strikebreakers engaged to defeat strikers of another organization not in the I. W. W., and similar cases can be recorded to show that the I. W. W. members are not organized for the purpose of retailation against members of their class engaged in warfare with the employers of labor.

Yet the struggle against the foes will be hard and a gigantic task. But if this convention of the I. W. W. will strictly adhere to the lines of the construction mapped out in the first manifesto issued; if aware of their duites toward the working class, all delegates to this convention will improve upon and build the structure on a stronger and more firm foundation, which erected by the combined work and intelligence of an enlightened working class, will be stable, then the proletarians, regaining hope and confidence, freed from the fetters of antiquated craft unionism and the destructive infiuence of capitalist tools, will rally around the banner unfurled by the Induustrial Workers of the World and march on to victory, which, in its wake, will establish the economic freedom of the constructors and builders of the mills, factories and palaces of the world.

The last convention laid the foundation. Crude and inadequate as the constitution appears to be, insufficient even in its make-up to materialize the expectation of those who had issued the call, the fact that the powerful forces lying dormant and latent and the spirit of unrest waiting to be led into channels for useful and effective manifestation, gave assurance that the Industrial Workers of the World was born at an hour most needed. None too soon for the despairing forces of labor did the young giant enter into the ring and, in recognition of these facts, those who stood brunts of battles in the past anticipated that at the beginning they would not have big "numbers" to parade with, as numbers don't count if the motive force for action is absent.

Confident that the delegates to the convention will realize the magnitude of the work before us all, also aware of the fact that you recognize, in the criminal procedures instituted against those who were instrumental in launching the Industrial Workers of the World, an attempt at destruction of a real labor organization by a class trembling at the consequence that a peaceful revolution in the brains of the workers will have on the system under which few are allowed to oppress and to rule, and would continue if they could destroy the organization founded on the recognition of the war between the classes, I need not offer any apology for what little could be done in a little over one year of existence of this organization. The ground has been broken, the soil has been tilled, the seed has been sown in every industrial city and town of this land. With the co-operation of all those striving for a better plan and system, the task will be accomplished and, when the toilers of America, organized and trained in the school of Industrial Unionism, will put into execution the program embodied in the peramble of the Industrial Workers of the World, you all, in better days to come, will be entitled to a gratitude that a world of free men and women will owe to the pioneers and vanguard fighters in the struggle for emancipation.

Your in devotion to the class of wealth producers,

W. E. TRAUTMANN.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

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In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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The dreamers who gaze while we battle the waves
May see us in sunshine or shade;
Yet true to our course, though our shadow grow dark
We'll trim our broad sail as before,
And stand by the rudder that governs the bark,
Nor ask how we look from the shore!

—HOLMES.

MGR. FARLEY'S ERROR.

In a statement, that compares favorably with Cardinal Gibbons' late ill-tempered and abusive tirade against France and Socialists, regarding the present French law of separation, Archbishop John M. Farley of New York temperately sets forth his views. The Archbishop argues that the law is unjust on the ground that, as he puts it himself, the Church property which the French law secularizes "is property which they [the churches] do not derive from the Government," but from private munificence.

The Archbishop is in error. There is no such thing in existence, never was nor will or can be, as "property" that is "not derived from Government." All property is derived from Government. The understanding of the point will materially aid in understanding the meaning of the vast social wave whose crest is assuming different manifestations in different countries—peasant demands in Russia, anti-militarism in Germany, "trades bills" in Great Britain, "separation laws" in France, anti-clerical uprisings in Spain, and Socialism throughout civilization—but whose ground-swell proceeds from the identical source. That source is is the awakening popular consciousness touching the SOURCE OF PROPERTY.

The American colonies would still be colonies, taxed, as historians have well expressed it, ruthlessly by Crown and Parliament down to the level of Hindoo ryots, had not in 1776 sufficient men realized that a time comes when debate must be closed on self-evident truths, when these truths need but to be proclaimed, and when they were proclaimed, and made the basis of action. It so happens at the present season with the world-encircling Movement for human emancipation.

The Movement of this generation holds as self-evident a certain number of truths among which the following two are basic, and concern the subject in hand.

The first of these truths is that Labor, and Labor only produces all wealth: Idleness produces maggots only.

The second of these truths is that the tenure of wealth, or the system of ownership, in short, PROPERTY, is—as the great American Franklin first declared, and, as his great American successor and peer, Lewis H. Morgan, subsequently proved in detail in his great ethnologic work "Ancient Society,"—the creature of society. No one whose word deserves attention will to-day deny the principle that "property is the creature of society." All reasoning that proceeds in ignorance of the principle can not choose but tumble into error.

It is Government, organized society, that conveys "property." Bequests, munificent or otherwise; gifts, from pious of from conscience-stricken sources; sales; inheritances;—whatever the concrete form may be in which wealth is held or transferred, has Government, that is, organized society, back of it. Without such backing the "holding" or "transferring" is unimaginable. It is Government, organized society, that gives shape to the "holding" or the "transferring." It is Government, organized society, that creates "property." He who says "property" says "a creature of society." The "property" of the French churches neither is nor can be different from all other "property"—the gift, or creature, of Government. The tenure of wealth, that is, "property," changes with the social systems which it is a creature of. It has changed with previous social systems—it is again changing, now **that society again finds itself in a state** of transition, propelled by the never resting waves of progress.

Daniel O'Connell's great warning to the clergy—"All the religion you like from Rome, but no politics"—implies and embodies a philosophy vastly wider than its specific application to politics. Let the clergy limit themselves to all the theology they please. The moment they cross that line, and undertake to be politicians, or undertake to be jurists, as in Mgr. Farley's instance, a possibly good theologian is positively spoiled to make an assuredly bad scientist.

SHADOWS CAST AHEAD.

Simultaneous with the declaration made by the counsel of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company of New York City that the dissolution suit, instituted against it by a Chicago stockholder, "is absolutely without merit" on the ground that the Company is operated wholly within one State, came the demonstration at the Pennsylvania dinner, where the centralization of powers speech made by Secretary of State Elihu Root was coldly received, while the opposition speech by Justice John Hay Brown of Pennsylvania, interpreted as an extreme State's Rights speech, was applauded to the echo by the assembled capitalist magnates. Closely on top of both occurrences came the feudal mummery, performed last Thursday at the "Archepiscopal palace" of Archbishop Farley in this city, where, to the tune of "State's Rights," given point to by the remark "Is not the time coming again when we may have to look about us and find whether we have men of heroic mold who will meet the question?", an ex-Confederate officer was knighted a Knight Commander of the Papal Order of St. Gregory.

France, England and Spain are the three countries in which the feudal system ran most clearly through its course. In each of these countries the feudal lords "Knelt grubs and rose butterflies," prelimarily to a period of acknowledged vassalage to the King or over-lord, the representative of centralized power. In each of the three countries a period supervened when the bloody conflict between lords and Crown resulted in the almost complete abasement of the latter. Finally, in each of the three the Crown triumphed in the end, and established its absolute supremacy, preparatorily to ultimate surrender to the bourgeois or capitalist class.

The capitalist class bear close resemblance with their feudal predecessors; the central Government with the feudal Crown. The Civil War, in a way, settled the issue. The capitalist "Crown" prevailed. Was the issue settled for good and all preparatorily to the day when the capitalist "Crown" was, in turn, to surrender to the Working-Class, and the Socialist Republic was to supplant the Capitalist State? Or do the signs of the times portend a repetition of the conflict, when the capitalist lords will again try conclusions with the capitalist "Crown"?

The posture of the element represented by Elihu Root, of that represented by the counsel of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company and of the assembled capitalist lords at the Pennsylvania dinner, besides the element represented by the performers in Archbishop Farley's palace, portends quite clearly a near-at-hand clash, and also the nature thereof, between the capitalist interests of the land. Only good can come therefrom to the approaching Social Revolution.

FIRST, BUECH; NOW THIEL.

William F. Thiel, the candidate for District Attorney of the Social Democratic party in Milwaukee, and who was defeated by reason of his running a hundred votes or so behind his ticket, now hits back in the columns of the Milwaukee "Free Press." Thiel declares, and his argument is irrefutable, that his party's machine, which he says the A. F. of L.-ite Berger runs, "knifed" him in favor of the successful capitalist candidate. Thiel adds that, in pursuit of their crooked policy, the leaders of the Social Democratic party in Milwaukee "take good care not to let any man into the party who might have his own independent ideas and who is not afraid to speak them." One can almost hear the sigh of freedom, long suppressed, that escapes from Thiel's breast when he now declares he would be "morally and intellectually dead" if he did not recognize and proclaim the capitalist corrupt practices that the Bergers resort to in order to exploit the movement for what there is in it for them.

Only two weeks ago it was Buech whose conduct threw light upon the Social Democracy, now it is Thiel. The difference is that, while Buech's procedure convicted him along with his organization, Thiels action speaks guilty the organization only.

The Thiel revelations are kith and kin of the Buech action. Councilman Buech, true to the true nature of his party which aims to use workingman's votes in the interest of middle class wants, spent his time endeavoring to secure laws that should protect his saloonkeeping and such other petty bourgeois concerns from the tricks they practice upon another by passing worthless cheques. Thiel raises the curtain over the fact that the Social Democracy does not in all cases wait until it elects a candidate before it proceeds to do "business," as in the Buech instance. It occasionally does "business" before, by deals with capitalist parties whereby, surely not in "consideration of love and affection," it "knifes" a candidate of its own in the interest of some candidate of the parties against which it declaims as "oppressors of the working class."

Where one sees the ears of a rat wiggling and the tail of a rat wriggling, one needs not see with his physical eyes what there is between the wiggling ears and the wriggling tail. One knows it can not be a cow, it must be a RAT. It was not necessary to await the Thiel revelations, nor yet the Buech actions in order to be aware of the rat body concealed between the wiggling rat ears and the wriggling rat tail of the Socialist party. The Buech action, the Hilquit campaign in New York, and now the Thiel revelations, only afford detailed knowledge with regard to the scrawny body that was before quite clear to the mind's eye.

As a true reflex of A. F. of L. craft Unionism, the Socialist party is a political abortion, producible of abortions only.

TWO CONUNDRUMS, NAY, THREE.

The December Bulletin of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau comes out with a suggestive series of facts. The minimum wages necessary, according to Prof. Small, for proper living, $1,000 a year, turns out to be far above the figure received by the large majority of the wage earners of the State. The detailed figures show that about $12 a week is the earnings of employes in manufacturing industries, while the earnings of employes in mercantile establishments drops even lower, down to $10.30 a week—and this in the State which Senator Lodge proudly pronounced "prosperous" during the child-labor debate in the Senate.

This series of facts grow in suggestiveness when coupled with another set or series:

First. Bradstreets states, December 14, 1906, that the average cost of living has, since 1896, INCREASED 55 per cent;

Second. J. J. Hill, an unquestionable railroad authority, declares that a train gang on his lines "handles more than seven times as many ton miles of freight as do the train gangs on English, French and German railroads";

Third. In a public address Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture said "one American farm hand produces more rice than 400 Chinamen." It has been computed that Chinese wages being 10 to 12 cents a day, if the rice workers of this country were paid at the same rate for results produced by their work, their wages would be $44 to $48 a day instead of the $1.50 which they receive.

All these facts put together suggest two conundrums:

First. It being a favorite capitalist expression that "the rich are not getting richer and the poor poorer, but the whole people is improving in wealth"—how long will it take the Working Class, under the above conditions, to reach the Rockefeller point of wealth and take a rest?

Second. Seeing that the above quoted conditions spurn the theory of popular progress in wealth, but points to popular intensification of pinching poverty—How long will it take China to imitate New Zealand by seeking to exclude the product of the "pauper labor of America," and go further and imitate the United States of to-day in shutting doors in the face of American "pauper labor" itself?

There is a third conundrum suggested by the above conditions plus the spasm that griped the intestines of the mind of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw when, at a recent banquet he exclaimed: "God save this country from its prosperity!" The third conundrum is—How long will it take the Working Class of America to realize that the safety of the country depends upon them, and, realizing the fact, organize themselves in such manner and proceed in such wise as to render the "prosperity" of the Nation a blessing instead of the curse that is to-day, and the alarm that it awakens?

Senator Bailey seems to know his people. His denunciation and exposure of law-breaking capitalist concerns has caused him to arm himself out of fear of assassination.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

ABOUT CONCRETE

The Bricklayer and Mason's War on New Material Considered.

"The Bricklayer and Mason," official journal of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, is carrying on a war against concrete. In its December issue, "The Bricklayer and Mason" chronicles the collapse of a hotel at Long Beach, Cal., and a building in Rochester, N. Y., in which many workmen were killed and injured. In addition, half-tones of two small collapsed buildings are presented, with this inscription beneath them: "Buildings Constructed With Concrete Blocks As Seen After The Earthquake in California." But the crowning item is headed "Newark Bricklayers Score a Victory. Building Trades Council Suspends Cement Workers' Union."

After looking at "The Bricklayer and Mason," we turn to "The Engineering Record" for December. On p. 7 is a picture of the immense 50 foot-high concrete retaining walls enclosing the "excavation for the greatest terminal in the world," that of the Pennsylvania railroad in New York. On other pages are also half-tones of million-dollar hotels, factories, bridges and bridge girders, and even farmer's silos, all built of the same material. Particularly interesting is the article and the accompanying illustrations, on "The Bush Terminal Co. Factory No. 2," on pages 600 and 601. One of the illustrations shows a "Test load of 500 lb per square foot sustained without injury on the third floor;" the other gives "general view of erection of Bush Terminal Co's building showing floor and column moulds and centering." One thing remarkable about this latter view is that while it embraces a plot of land of great width and depth, comparatively few men are seen it it. The men seen appear to be mainly carpenters, constructing moulds.

Perusing the article we find that, "The new sixstory building which is designated as factory No. 2, is 600 ft. long, 75 ft. wide and 110 ft. high above the cellar. It is built entirely of reinforced concrete. * * * *" Again we are told, further on, "all brick work has been eliminated."

But there are other interesting statements, such as this: "The contract called for the roof to be finished by December 1st; concreting of the basement columns was commenced on July 23d and the roof was completed October 27th, more than one month earlier than the contract date. In this period of 74 working days, over 13,200 yds. of concrete was mixed and placed and over 775 tons of steel was fabricated and erected in the works. Eash floor had an area of 45,000 sq. ft. and the six floors and roof were, therefore, constructed at an average of 10½ days to each story."

Then there is another, which reads "The constructions of the curtain walls interior partitions and stairs were kept closely behind the other works, and the speed attained on this building establishes a new record of rapid construction in reinforced concrete. The working force consisted of 80 carpenters and 100 laborers."

After contrasting the articles and pictures of "The Bricklayer and Mason" with those of "The Engineering Record," one is impressed with the futility of warring against concrete. Such are its many economic advantages that the fight is as hopeless as that of the locomotive engineers against the electric motor. Displacement by new inventions is the price that labor pays to progress under the private ownership of capitaliem. Only under the social ownership advocated by Socialism will progress redound to labor's advancement. It will not do to call attention to the men killed and injured in concrete construction. Secretary O'Brien of the Chicago Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union shows that of 1.358 men nearly 156, or one out of every nine, either lost their lives or were totally or partially disabled in the erection of the Windy City's steel and brick sky scrappers. That record has still to be surpassed by the fatalities in concrete construction; yet no bricklayer or mason is heard making war on steel and brick building. Nor will pictures of concrete buildings laid low by the earthquake in California do: since too many steel and brick skyscrappers of the advanced type were brought to the ground by the same cause, to make that argument effective. Finally, it will prove of no avail for the bricklayer and mason to struggle with the cement workers for control. The cement workers grow more numerous despite opposition. The struggle between the locomotive engineer and the motorman on the "L" roads, should leave no doubt, also, as to which will ultimately prevail.

The bricklayers' and masons' crafts are the latest to face the rentless march of invention, which levels low the aristocracy of labor by destroying skill. Many crafts have suffered the same fate, and most of them are learning that it is inevitable under capitalism. As a consequence that are turning to the only way out, social ownership of the means of production and distribution—from capitalism to Socialism. Under Socialism, the workers will welcome invention, as a relief from monotonous toil, and a means to the complete development of the individual.

"The Bricklayer and Mason" may term this Utopian; despite the fact that the real utopian is itself. It is trying the impossible job of stopping evolution.

J. E.

The identical papers that publish the pictures of Congo children, mutilated by King Leopold's henchmen, and that affect indignation at the "Congo atrocities," are now publishing, without indignation, the pictures of little waifs, as a sample of childlife to be found in 2.316 of our tenement houses. These latter pictures, proofs of the Congo-like conduct of American capitalism, are here used to quicken "charity" in order to fill the treasuries of "charitable institutions" from which the salaries may flow for the officialdom in whose behalf the said "charitable" concerns are mainly gotten up.

SNAP-SHOTS OF THE I. W. W. CONVENTION, 1906.

[I shall adopt with regard to the recent convention of the I. W. W. the course I adopted with regard to the Amsterdam Congress two years ago. Rather than write up a continuous report, which would necessarily have to be condensed, I shall publish a series of articles upon several men and things that figured and took place at the convention. These articles, together with the series on the leading amendments to the constitution adopted by the convention, will convey a clear idea of that memorable gathering.—Daniel De Leon.]

"S. L. P.!" AND OTHER HOWLS.

Lastly there is one more thing that the I. W. W. convention accomplished. It turned the light upon certain howls, or false cries, and, with the light turned upon them, smote them in full view of the Labor movement of the land.

In my Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the I. W. W." I described very much in full the conduct of the labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class in the Unions. These watch-dogs of capitalism slumber peacefully so long as capitalist economics are preached in the organization; they growl, however, the moment labor economics are uttered; that moment they leap up and yell: "Politics!" "No politics in the Union!" The sight was shown to be proof positive that these protesters simply raise a false cry in order to conceal their real purpose. Their purpose being the promotion of capitalism, political as well as economic, they bristle up at the very first sound of tenets that threaten their capitalist objects. That the cry "S. L. P.!" "De Leonism!" etc., raised at and since the I. W. W. convention, is a cry identical with that raised by the labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class in the regulation pure and simple Union, was demonstrated at the I. W. W. convention.

McCabe made a faint attempt to deny that he had said it served the Chicago Anarchists right to to be hanged. He made, however, not the slightest attempt to deny that he objected to the motto—"Labor is entitled to all it produces"—inscribed at the head of the I. W. W. constitution. Kirkpatrick, a Socialist party man, who pulled with McCabe, was confronted with a Cincinnati member of the Metal and Machinery workers, Barshi, who, to his face, made good the statement that Kirkpatrick, being on a tour for his then department, had told him "What the S. L. P. men should do is to pull out of the S. L. P. and join the S. P." Sherman, who had recently joined the S. P., stated in his official report that "the ballot is a paper-wad." The series of facts need not be lengthened. These acts and facts from the McCabe-Sherman-Kirkpatrick trinity, who started the cry "S. L. P.!" "De Leonism!" "The S. L. P. has tried to dominate the convention!", furnish ample premises from which to reason—as the convention did.

Any and all utterance that squared with the principles of the I. W. W. grated, as it could not help but grate, harshly upon the ears of the reactionists. To admit that they were I. W. W. principles was as wholly out of question as would be the admission by the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, in the regulation pure and simple unions, that the tenets which they taboo as "Politics" are naught but labor economics and sociology. The admission could not be made; hence the false cry of "S. L. P.!" To dispute the principles advanced by the revolutionary element would have been equally compromising; hence the reactionists dodged, and substituted the cry of "De Leonism!" for argument. The experience, made at the convention by Delegate James M. Reid, who is not an S. L. P. man, and published some time ago in these columns, bears repetition at this point. Reid narrates as follows:

"McDonald, at the first Committee on Organization meeting, upon which I was, cast some aspersions upon the S. L. P. with the purpose of ire-raising for fun to himself. I said: 'The S. L. P. is all right.' He replied: 'Of course it is, you belong to it.' I replied: 'No, I do not,' which is true. He persisted in his assertion, and being denied, said: 'Well, I heard you making an S. L. P. speech upon the soap-box.' From that soap-box I had addressed one of the I. W. W. public meetings held during the convention. I asked him whether he had heard me mention 'S. L. P.' during my talk. He replied: 'No, but it was an S. L. P. speech.' 'Well,' I said, 'if S. L. P. and the truth are synonymous I am satisfied with your contention.' He shut up and vamosed. He appeared no more upon that committee. How quickly even a great ignoramus can discern the difference between adulterated mental food and pure mental food."

The incident squares with all the facts in the case. The S. L. P. man would be as dear to the reactionist as any A. F. of L. member of the S. P., were the former to conduct himself like the latter, that is, talk an "Industrialism" that is undistinguishable from, and is merely a counterfeit of the Gompers article. But the moment anyone, whether he actually be an S. L. P. man or not, utters the soundly poised revolutionary principles of the I. W. W., that instant the howl of "S. L. P.!", "De Leonism!", "Bossism!" is raised against him—to his honor. The cry is a confession of bankruptcy—there is nothing so bossy to nonsense and to crookedness than the Truth, intrepidly uttered. And when that Truth has the Might to enforce itself with, as it has in the I. W. W. and had at the convention, then there is no excess of ribaldry to which reaction will not go in its denunciation of its conqueror.

The men, whom the swirl of the American Labor Movement is drawing in, are generally too busy to post themselves accurately upon past events, however important these be, or always to inquire minutely into the past charges brought against the revolutionists. The I. W. W. convention swept away like so many cobwebs, the tissues of falsehood that reaction and corruption had woven around the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance contingent in the I.W.W. The convention rendered minute inquiry into past events unnecessary, it rendered superfluous the examination of the cloud of calumnies that reaction had raised. The I. W. W. convention summed up the past, so to speak; presented it up to date, and did so upon a stage of national dimensions. Henceforth he who raises the old false cries,—now clothed in the up-to-date garb of the McCabes, Kirkpatricks and Shermans—can only be a laughing stock. Henceforth, the false cries of old will serve as warning to all who hear them—a warning that the utterer is playing cuttle-fish—a warning that it is the case of a thief seeking to escape detection by throwing suspicion upon his captor—a warning that where the cry goes up it betrays a hidden nest, or masked battery, of interests and purposes, dear to the capitalist class, but so deadly to the working class that the nest must be exterminated and the battery spiked.

[The End.]

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

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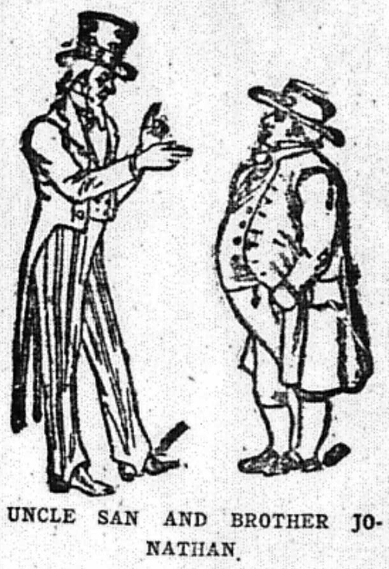
He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News. Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.



UNCLE SAN AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Socialism is simply ridiculous. It would make ninnies out of men.

UNCLE SAM—You are becoming interesting.

B. J.—What makes men strong is trials and hardships; remove trials and hardships from the path of men and they will become jelly fishes. Look at our galaxy of self-made men. But for them the country would not be what is is; but for the hardship and trials which they had to contend with they would not have been what they are. Look at me. I can now draw my check for a million. I am a self-made man. I know how good it is to rough it in early life; to sleep on straw and learn what it is to have temptations in your path. (striking his chest.) That's what makes the men. I speak from experience. Socialism would be no better than a plague—a plague upon it, and long live our glorious institutions!

U. S. (shaking his head pensively and a smile peeping at the corner of his mouth)—"Hardships and temptations in early life are part of the institutions you claim as ours?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Without them the nation would cease to have men?

B. J.—Yes, sir.

U. S. (after a pause)—By the way, Jonathan, turning to something else, are you getting into litigations or trouble?

B. J.—No; Why?

U. S.—I saw you going up into Lawyer Seth Cheatem's office yesterday morning.

B. J.—Yes, I did. But it was no lawsuit. (Confidentially approaching Uncle Sam.) You see, I am getting old. I may at any time be taken off. The rheumatism is gaining on me, and the doctor tells me my heart is affected. I wish to settle my affairs. My five boys and my two daughters should be provided for. I don't want to leave things so that any crook might come around and leave these children penniless and unprotected——

U. S. (with mock solemnity grabs Brother Jonathan by the collar with both hands and shakes him)—Traitor.

B. J.—W-h-a-t!

U. S. (still shaking B. J.)—Traitor! I say.

B. J.—I a traitor?

U. S.—Yes! Traitor to your country; foe to our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life"; base demoralizer of our young folks by seeking to make them like jelly fishes; weakener of our American manhood! (Giving Brother Johnathan a final shake.) Traitor, who should be indicted, hanged and quartered, make your peace with heaven; I am going to inform upon you and see to it that you get the deserts of your traitorous plan.

B. J. (catching his breath)—Are you gone crazy?

U. S. (with increased mock solemnity)—No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. And when I see a man deliberately trying to undermine our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life," my blood boils, and I cry "Brlood, brlood largo, brlood!"

B. J.—You must be gone crazy.

U. S.—Did you not a minute ago say that you owe your great success, your manliness, etc., to the hardships, privations and temptions that you had to go through in early life.

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that such early trials it is that build up the man?

B. J. (beginning to smell a rat)—Well—yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that without such trials-tried men, the country could not exist?

B. J.—Yes, I—I—I did.

U. S.—And all that notwithstanding you go about it deliberately to deprive your children of a chance to become trials-tried men and women by leaving over a million to them, so that they must not be "unprotected"? Don't you see that you are a traitor to the country and by right ought to be hanged forthwith!

B. J. (with a toad-under-a-harrow look)—You are the darndest fellow to trip one up.

U. S.—And you feel tripped?

B. J.—I must confess I do.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

PRACTICAL VALUE OF THE PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I get the Weekly People, and through its light on the recent I. W. W. convention I believe I succeeded in getting cast a solid vote of our union for the new executive board. We should push the spread of The People.

Owen McCabe.

Kendall, P. O., Fergus Co., Montana, December 10.

THE UNITY CONFERENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference continue to be in demand. Recently James Reilly had an order to send copies to one hundred addresses. As the lesson of the late election sinks in there is likely to be a greater demand for the proceedings from Socialist Party quarters. I have heard of several Socialist Party militants expressing the opinion that the correct tactics which should govern the Socialist movement are set forth in the manifesto adopted by the New Jersey Conference.

Thousands of Socialist Party men have as yet not been reached. The reason may be gathered from the experience of Covington Hall of Local New Orleans, La., S. P., in his efforts to bring a matter of general party interest before the members of his party, as set forth in a recent article in The People.

John Hossack.

Jersey City, December 18.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kinneally's death has been a blow to Local 64, I. W. W., and Section Minneapolis, S. L. P.

The brutality of the Company he worked for was fierce, but such is the life of the workers, under this brutal system of Capitalism.

The death of workers is an every day happening. But the death of such an active worker in both the revolutionary fields, for the emancipation of the working class is not of such common occurrence.

He was one of the best workers, always ready to advance the working class movement.

Paul Weidmann.

Minneapolis, Minn., December 16.

INCALCUABLE VALUE OF PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Prompted by the Daily People's recital of the brutality attending the autopsy held over the remains of John J. Kinneally, the writer's fellow-clerks, employed in the letter-room of the Boston P. O., have donated the enclosed sum of $8.00 out of their none too generous wages , so often drawn on by many local appeals.

Their action illustrates the incalcuable value of the Daily People in its mission of calling the attention of the masses to the deplorable conditons prevailing in modern capitalist society that make members of the working class ever subject to such indignities as were inflicted upon Kinneally's family.

The clerks extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

Fraternally,
Frederick J .Boyle.

Boston, P. O., Mass., December 15.

I. W. W. CAPMAKERS' SACRIFICE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A number of I. W. W. capmakers worked in an open shop run by one Siegelbaum. Siegelbaum combined with Stearn, in order to be able to better compete with the other cap manufacturers. Stearn's factory is an A. F. of L. shop; and, at the time of the consolidation the A. F. of L. capmakers were out on strike for better conditions.

Siegelbaum at once asked the I. W. W. men to go to Stearn's shop and take the places of the A. F. of L. strikers. As I. W. W. men, despite the fact that they were slandered, despite the fact that they were slugged, despite the fact that everything possible was done in order to make their lives miserable by the very same men who are out on strike for better wages, they refused to scab it on their fellow capmakers.

Siegelbaum at once moved his factory over to Stearn's place thinking perhaps the I. W. W. men would then stay at work. But lo and behold, did these "professional scabs," these "labor fakirs," these "De Leonites,, these "disrupters," these "black hounds of labor" scab it?

No! They struck and struck to help those men who called them the above names.

Not only did the I. W. W. men go out on strike to help the A. F. of L. men, but went out on strike with the clear understanding that they (I. W. W.) under no circumstances could get their jobs back again, because the shop is an A. F. of L. shop and only A. F. of L. men can work their.

The rank and file of the A. F. of L. are beginning to wonder how their leaders, Zuckerman, Hinder, etc., could call the I. W. W. men scabs, and as another letter will show they are putting the question right up to Zuckerman & Co.

I. W. W. Capmaker.

New York, December 20.

PROUD OF PROPAGANDA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Winter is here again. The outdoor agitation has ceased; indoors, however, we are planing to continue the work for our good cause. Section Milwaukee can point with pride to the successful propaganda it has developed during the summer months. Many and large gatherings of workingmen have been addressed and many more of the latter have been made acquainted with our literature. The result has been an increase in votes for our party in Wisconsin.

Now, let us push the indoor agitation with as much force as we were wont to carry on the agitation in the open—from the soap-box or through distribution of our party press early Sunday mornings.

Much can done by a judicious labor this coming winter. The English branch of Section Molwaukee has arranged a series of lectures. The lectures will take place every Friday night at our hall, Third and Prairie streets. Let all comrades and friends make it a point to attend these lectures—which, followed by a free discussion, will be both interesting and edifying.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., December 14.

EVOLUTION OF RAILROADING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Metropolitan Street Railway only a few weeks ago gave their motormen and conductors an increase of 10 cents a day; but this does not seem to keep the motormen on their jobs. The company has started a new and novel labor saving device on the 7th avenue, 23rd and 125th street lines. Two cars are equipped with new motors and air brakes, and hitched together somewhat like the cars on the "L'" or subway. In this way, the company needs but one motorman to run two cars.

The front gate of the first car is locked and also the rear gate of the rear car. The conductor on the rear car stands on the front of the car and has nothing to do with the signal bell; the conductor of the first car stands at the rear of his car and gives starting signals and also the stopping signals. In this way they save the wages of one motorman and they claim, with the new motors and air brakes, a great deal of electricity is also saved.

We all remember that only three years ago we saw a locomotive on the "L." We saw a train of 3 or 4 cars on this train; we saw an engineer, a fireman, a conductor and a guard for each car. To-day what do we see? Seven cars, no engine, no engineer, no fireman. But one motorman, one conductor and a guard of each car. Where formerly it took four men to run a train of three cars, to-day seven men run a train of seven cars, a saving of two men on each train.

The skilled engineer and fireman are "has beens," running a hoister for some derrick or in some buildings; or perhaps a janitor in some tenement hell (free rent for his labor). To-day a motorman on the "L" spends a couple of weeks with the instructor over the road and is a motor man.

History repeats itself; so will the surface road follow the method of the "L" in wage seving schemes. The I. W. W. must be up and doing among the railway men. There never was a better field. I would like to see the membership of Local 19, Railway Workers, I. W. W., increase its membership so that the railway men could get something for their labor. If anything is decided in the I. W. W. Council to spend a week, or two among the railway men, I will be there every evening and Saturday afternoon, and all day Sunday, for being an old railroader, I am anxious to see the men united into a thorough class conscious union that awaits them, as does Local 19 of this city.

Yours for new members in Local 19,
Railway Workers of Greater New York, I. W. W.,
An Old Railroader.

New York, December 12.

FOR THE XMAS BOX.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find money order of three dollars which I will donate to the Christmas Box.

Hoping the comrades from the Atlantic to the Pacific will respond likewise, I am, yours fraternally,

Henry Piper.

Elyria, Ohio, December 16.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find money order for $11.75 for the Daily People Xmas Box. This amount was collected by a committee composed of Harry McGarrigle, V. F. Dobinski, and E. M. Kirk, who circulated a list bearing the heading: "We the undersigned, in accordance with the revolutionary principles advocated by the only workingman's paper, in the English language, in this country—The People—feel it our duty to contribute our mite to assist in the furtherance of The People and the class conscious movement."

H. McG.

Manchester, N. H., December 16.

POLITICIAN—ANARCHIST DUMAS WRECKS HIS LOCAL.

To the Daily and Weekly ePople:—As a member of Silk Workers' Local 176, I. W. W., which treated the Industrial Council committee so meanly Friday evening, I wish to write a few lines in regards to the clique of my local.

Dumas and Mullady were instructed before they left for the Chicago Convention, to give De Leon the knife, and were in fact, among those who laid the plan. When they returned they bragged about having called De Leon a "Pope," "Czar," etc.

This scheme was prepared already in last December, at Muller's Casino, when C. O. Sherman was here and spoke at that place on child labor. Wm. Keogh also was in the scheming.

There are a great many of my fellow workers who are disgusted with this Sherman Keogh, Dumas, Mullady, Satorius clique, and would be glad to get into a mixed local, or into 190, of Brooklyn, if it does not bolt also with 176. I sincerely am in full sympathy with the Industrial Council committee and all honest and upright members of the I. W. W. What this bunch of Shermanites need is a good ripping up in the columns of The People, so that other fellow workers of the silk industry may see into their nefarious scheming.

I defy the Dumas, Mullady, Satorius, Shermanite clique to deny my statements.

Hoping you will publish my letter, or better still, give them their due in print, I remain,

Yours for the cause,
Frank Felder.

New York, December 15.

[Local 190 will not bolt, nor will the other Silk Workers' Locals. The collection of crooks who are trying to run Local 176 are now fully ripped up by themselves. Their conduct has satisfied the other locals that they are N. G., and it is satisfying the majority of the members of Local 176 itself. The way to do is to pull out from under that collection of politicians behind the mask of Anarchy, and leave them stranded. Connect with the District Council for information. Capitalists' spies are no better than capitalists themselves.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

PROFIT, PRESS AND PRINCIPLE IN SCHENECTADY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here in this old dutch burg, which, however, has been modernized somewhat in the last few years, we have a strike on our hands. That portion of the proletariat which sails under the flag of the I. W. W., has raised the banner of revolt and walked out of the General Electric Company's plant, thereby practically stopping production in these shops.

The master class lives for profits and profits alone, also the miserable little middle class element that infests State street of this city and carries on various kinds of business; they, too, worship at the shrine of this god. So when 5,000 wage slaves walked out of the plant great was their consternation; and, as one of the capitalist press editors put it, the strikers "have lost the sympathy of the State street merchants." Why? Because they had the presumption to strike two weeks before Christmas! The secret is out!

This vulgar tribe has been laying in a large stock of Christmas goods and rubbing their hands with the expectation of huge profits by the sale of same, when, lo, and behold, these workingmen, whom they were getting ready to skin good and plenty, lay down their tools and refused to work. Presto, the anticipated profits vanish!

The workers struck in order to enforce a principle, the right to organize. But, say the bourgeoisie, what right have workingmen to a principle? What are principles in comparison to profits? So they sit in their stores with big faces cursing those rebellious workingmen who went on strike at such an inopportune time, causing them thereby such discomfort.

One has to smile when watching the disappointed looks of these gentlemen. What agonies must fill their breasts at the loss of the goodly sum, say $70,000, every week, the greatest portion of which would naturally fall into their coffers, and besides the holidays coming on when everybody is supposed to "blow" themselves most generously.

The capitalist press of this city has nothing but contempt for the strikers. It has lied most villianously as it usually does on all occasions of this kind, trying to discredit the strikers and claiming that the men are going back to work, whereas they are standing as solid as a rock. The action of these vipers has opened the eyes of many workingmen who heretofore thought that the press of this city would act reasonably fair in case of labor troubles. The teachings of the Socialist that the capitalist press never could be depended on to give the true working class side of the story and that they would betray them on all occasions whenever the opportunity presented itself, is coming home to them with a vengeance.

However, the workers have a press which they can absolutely depend on, which is fighting their battles unceasingly. The working class have a paper in The People which is not afraid to tell the Devil he is a Devil.

Enclosed $1.00 is for The People Christmas Box, to help keep the working class ship of state afloat.

M. M.

Schenectady, N. Y., December 17.

WHAT KINNEALLY'S DEATH ILLUSTRATES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The untimely death of John J. Kinneally brings vividly before us one more illustration of the criminal carelessenss and utter stupidity of the capitalist class in all matters pertaining to the life of the working class.

In this age of invention and science, how does it happen that they who claim to be all wise, the promoters of inventions, the possessors of ability, the geniuses of the age, should be using to-day antiquated methods and means in the transporting of goods?

The capitalist class will do nothing to protect the lives of the working class unless the workers themselves force them to do so.

In their opinion, all such "accidents" are "Acts of Providence," over which they have no control. But let one of their own class fall a victim to such an "Act of Providence" (as happened only a few week ago to President Spencer, on his own road) and how quickly they will howl against such a theory, and immediately proceed to try to prove that it was due to negligence or stupidity on the part of some human being; and, making a scapegoat out of him, punish him for the logical result of their own actions.

Kinneally's death has also furnished us with another illustration of capitalist corruption which should make the members of the working class stop and think for a moment.

We Socialists maintain that the capitalist will fight just as hard for the safety of his little finger as he will for the safety of his whole body (leaving the question of his soul aside). We claim he will fight just as hard to control the street cleaner as he will fight to control the President of the United States; and the action of the Coroner in this case proves it.

The reports in the Daily People show how hard the Coroner and his physician worked to save the railroad corporation from paying for the death of Kinneally. It shows that the working class must have their own representatives in every office, no matter how small or unimportant it may be, in order to fight the capitalst at every turn.

I mention the street cleaner because of my own experience in the case of a relative, who was killed in this city, by a trolley car of the Metropolitan company, a few years ago.

In this case, two street cleaners who saw the "accident," and who were willing to testify in our favor, and who did give us very valuable information, were prevented from appearing in court by their foreman, who told them that if they did so they might lose their positions, and did everything he could to prevent us from getting their testimony. Fortnnately for us, these men were honest, and we had got all we wanted from them before their boss found it out. This same foreman came to me and tried to induce me to settle with the company without going to court. Of course, he claimed he was acting in our interest, and that he was doing this because he had a personal friend in the office of the company who could get us more than we could get in court. After visiting the company's office with him a few times I saw that he was on very familiar terms with all the officials, and, naturally, dropped him, after which he tried to obtain money, threatening to sue for it and bring as witnesses in his favor the officers of the company.

The police in this case (as in all cases where workingmen are concerned), tried their best to help the company, even going to our witnesses and trying to bulldoze them from testifying and themselves giving lying reports of the "accident."

I know of cases also where the undertaker has tried to aid the company, by giving so-called friendly advice not to sue the company, but to settle with them out of court. I have seen cases where paid agents of the company, by claiming to be friends of the deceased, came to the "wakes" and, mingling with the mourners try to create a sentiment among them of having the matter settled out of court.

If space permitted, I could give scores of cases, which I, as an insurance agent, know of, showing all the petty, mean, and contemptible tricks to which not only railroad corporations, but all capiatlist concerns, resort to in the time of trouble and sorrow to the working class. In such times all officers of the Government act as lackeys of the capitalist' doing all they can to prevent the working man from getting justice, and swindling and robbing him no matter where he turns, from the undertaker to the minister.

If the death of John J. Kinneally will make some of the members of the working class realizez that all such "accidents," or rather murders, can be prevented by the workers themselves, by organizing in a class-conscious body both on the economic and the political field, then his death will not be in vain, but will act as an incentive to all workers to abolish this murderous capitalst system.

Fraternally in sorrow,
The Agitator.

New York City, December 13.

THE SCHENECTADY LESSON

THE WORKING CLASS MUST BUILD A PRESS OF ITS OWN—SOME STEPS TO THIS GREAT END.

For the week ending December 22nd, we received 156 subs to the Weekly People, and 44 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 200 for the week.

Those sending five or more were: E. Claflin, Perkinsville, Vt., 11; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 11; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 8; H. J. Freidman, Chicago, Ill., 7; W. J. Pinkerton, Blue Island, Ill., 6; and 5 each by the following: J. Perz, Phoenix, Ariz.; Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y.; R. Thumann, Cincinnati, O.; F. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn.

Comrade Claflin's subs are yearlies, except one, and he got after them on the Xmas sub plan; comrade M. Engel of San Francisco sends in two yearlies as Xmas present. We had hoped that all our friends would take up this work along the line of boosting the Weekly People in lieu of or in addition to cash donations to the Xmas Box. You still have time to apply yourselves to the work as a start for the New Year.

"I can't get along without the People," time and again this sentiment is expressed by subscribers when renewing. Why not, then, put others in the same attitude toward the paper—inability to get along without it, by getting them to subscribe now. Many a reader feels that he owes a debt of gratitude to the one who him in touch with the Weekly People.

Once again has it been brought home to the working class that they have nothing to hope for from the capitalist press. The capitalist press is the mouthpiece of the capitalist class and most dangerous to labor when it appears the most "friendly." The "friend of labor" capitalist paper enacts the insiduous role of the Siren to lure the workers upon the rocks. The Socialist realizes the purpose of the capitalist press, and as a consequence builds his own—the Labor press. Recent events in Schenectady must surely have jarred the faith that any worker there had in the "fairness" of the capitalist papers. The workers were shut out of the columns while the capitalist side had full swing, and when the workers decided to get out a daily bulletin they were forced to go out of town to get it printed. Our Schenectady comrades are active workers for the Weekly People, and now with recent events fresh in the minds of the workers they should redouble their efforts to spread the light there.

The cash donations to the Xmas Box have passed the one hundred dollar mark with some important centers yet to be heard from. Hearty socialist greetings are extended to the People by the donors.

Labor News business was good the past week. The S. E. C. of Washington leads with another big order for pamphlets and books to the amount of $62.65. If there is anyone in the state of Washington that doesn't know something about the movement it won't be the fault of the S. L. P. hustlers out there. Other orders were: New Bedford, Mass., $10.83; Portland, Ore., $8.00; Milford, Mass., $7.25; East Orange, N. J., $5.00; Winona, Minn., $3.50; Cincinnati, O., $3.40; Piedmont, W. Va., $4.00; Minneapolis, Minn., $6.26; Jersey City, N. J., $3; Chicago, Ill., $2.50; Brooklyn, N. Y., $1; Unity Club, New York, $4.46; Blue Bell Mine, Ariz., $3.00; Tuolumno, Cal., $1.00.

We are beginning to get returns from the new catalogue which we have sent out to new addresses. Send us more names of people to whom we may send the catalogue.

We can now supply Revolution and Counter Revolution, by Marx, cloth, $1.00.

XMAS BOX.

G. F. Williams, Columbus, O. ...	.50
E. Hultberg, Penllyn, Pa.	2.00
J. Quinn, Milford, Mass.	1.00
C. Nelson, Cleveland, O.	2.00
Collected by committee at Manchester, N. H., H. McGarigle, $5; V. F. Dobinski, $1; E. M. Kirk, $1; C. W. Pulver, 50c.; C. Villenue, 50c.; J. De Cort, 50c.; J. Fay, 50c.; P. Pott, 25c.; T. Ellen, 25c.; G. Smith, $1; E. Smith, 50c.; E. Lentz, 50c.; W. Walsh, 25c.	11.75
H. Piper, Elyria, O.	3.00
M. M., Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
E. Anderson, Cincinnati, O. ...	1.00
J. Hurwitz, New York City....	1.00
C. H. Chase, New York City..	1.00
33rd and 35th A. D.'s, New York	7.40
Mephisto, Brooklyn	1.00
J. Quigley, Hyde Park, Mass....	1.00
R. J. Downes, City	1.00
T. Landee, Eureka, Cal.	5.00
O. Justh, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
E. Moonelis, City	1.00
H. Lebahn, Montrose, Colo....	.50
F. Hofman, Montrose, Colo....	2.00
G. Anderson, Salinas, Cal.	.50
	$ 44.65
Previously acknowledged...	$58.75
	$103.40

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. L., ALEXANDRIA, IND.—Address the "American Federationist," Washington, D. C. They will probably furnish you with a printed list. It is too long to furnish here.

L. T. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—It is a feature of the Movement. The superficially informed hate the Socialist Labor Party. It brings home to them the fact of their mediocrity. There is no more inveterate hatred than that of mediocrity. Read Balzac's "The Civil Service Employes." It is classic on the subject. No use fretting against a fact. The wise man recognizes the fact, and moves on.

J. E., HAMMOND, IND.—The existence of an offensive and defensive alliance of capitalist industrial combines with capitalist politics is today an established fact. From Roosevelt's Cortolyou down capitalism's hand is in the glove of capitalist politics.

E. R., DALLAS, TEX.—"Referendum" is the right of the rank and file to approve, disapprove and amend. "Ratification" is the right to accept or reject. The Senate "ratifies" the Presidential nominations: it does not act as a body for referendum.

D. F. G., ALBANY, N. Y.—That's a clever question—"Why do the Socialist party officialdom object so strenuously to the Hearst movement"? They object to the Hearst movement for the same reasons that they object to the Socialist Labor Party—they realize they are of too small a caliber to cut a figure in either.

W. J. A., CINCINNATI, O.—The political fights conducted this year by Gompers were mainly three. First, against Speaker Cannon, the effect was that Cannon got 1,000 more votes (8,000 plurality) than he had in 1902. Second, against Mudd in Maryland, with the effect that Mudd's vote rose above what it was in 1904. Third, against Gardner in New Jersey, with the effect that Gardner kept his 9,000 plurality of 1902. The Maine affair was also a failure, and has been analyzed before.

J. C., HAMILTON, CANADA—Now to your third point—

The statement is too sweeping that the common laborer will be the last to be organized. More than one instance is there of their readiness to organize, and of their fine fighting qualities. Fact is the difficulties in the way of organizing the common laborers usually flow, not from their disinclination but from the craft Union posture of the skilled laborers.

Next question next week.

J. H., NEWPORT, NY.—The French Chamber of Deputies consists of 591 members. These are divided approximately: 39 Socialists at one extreme, 150 monarchist-clerical reactionists at the other extreme, 402 Republicans of several shades of radicalism shading off at the extreme Left into Socialism (Socialist Radicals) and, on the extreme Right into clericalism.

Next question next week.

S. E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—The normal cause of the increase of the supply with all commodities (labor-power excepted) is the decline of their exchange value, that is, the decline of the amount of labor-power socially necessary to reproduce them. Hence decline of price with all such commodities does not indicate a decline in quality. With labor-power the increased supply is the result of extraneous causes which, on the whole, are permanent. Hence the decline of the price of labor-power (wages) implies a decline in the standard of living.

A. B., CLEVELAND, O.—Get a copy of the pamphlet "Two Pages from Roman History." The historic parallel there drawn between the traitorous Plebs Leaders and the modern Labor Leader illuminates the situation.

H. T. S., TONOPAH, NEV.—Well said! The final revolution that will overthrow capitalism can be reached only via a series of revolutions that must revolutionize all that stands in the way of that great goal. No fear. No Balaam ass's brays will block the way. Let 'em bray.

W. W., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Just now so many different pressing funds are being collected, it will be wiser to start no new one, good tho' your idea is.

F. A. W., MANILA, P. I.—By all means keep this office supplied with the papers.

J. C., SPOKANE, WASH.—If the information is meant for publication it will have to come from the authorized officer of the body. No initials will do in such a case for signature.

A. B., NEW YORK—The substance of the report has already appeared, sent in by Mazzarella of Lynn.

D. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Your letter will be preserved for better use, if necessary. Give rope, full time, to those who need it.

J. F. L., VICTORIA, B. C.—The present anti-clerical Movement in Spain is at the stage of that movement in France during the 18th Century. Of course, however belated, such a movement springs up maturer in this century, and is warmed by its own age. A play called "Electra," by Galdos, and a novel called "La Cathedral," by Ibanez are said to be the two leading popular intellectual levers of the movement.

A. S., NEW YORK—First—See just above. Second—The "Concordat" is the name given to a treaty between the Vatican (which then enjoyed temporal powers) and Napoleon I. It regulated the relations between the Church and the State. Being a treaty, the Concordat is revokable and annullable by either party to it, like all other treaties. France has annulled it.

C. O., CANTON, O.—What the S. L. P. would have done in the case of a Hillquit campaign? What a question! Don't you know the S. L. P. is "intolerant" and a repudiator of "autonomy"? Master Hillquit, together with his campaign manager Mailly, would have been bundled up, kicked out and repudiated in less time than it takes to say so.

J. E., RENO, NEV.; E. R., OGDEN, UTAH; S. G., SCRANTON, PA.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; E. J. S., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.; T. W., EVANSVILLE, IND.; J. B., CHICAGO; F. S., NEW YORK; J. E. R., DETROIT, MICH.; S. H., READING, PA.; D. I. E., BALTIMORE, MD.; W. D. S., BUTTE, MONT.; F. J. B., REVERE, MASS.; J. C, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.; F. G., KANSAS CITY, MO.; A. E. R., BOSTON, MASS.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the sub-committee was held at 2-6 New Reade street, December 21, at 8 p. m. Present, Olpp, Moren, Jacobson, Katz, Teichlauf, Olson, Crawford and Heyman. Vaughan chairman.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, in the absence of the secretary, was dispensed with.

A committee from "The Socialist Women of the Bronx" was granted a hearing and stated that the organization it represented was anxious to assist in raising the Moving Fund. Their services were accepted and a committee—Eck, Crawford and Olpp—was elected to serve with "The Socialist Women of the Bronx."

The financial report for the week ending December 8 showed receipts, $56.00; expenditures, $18.88; for week ending December 15, receipts, $50.08, expenditures, $19.00.

The committee elected at the last meeting to confer with the Hungarian Socialist Federation regarding the closer affiliation of that body with the S. L. P., reported meeting with the Executive Committee of the Federation. The Executive Committee expressed the desire of their organization by asking for some form of organization whereby they would become in fact members of the S. L. P. and yet retain their present form of organization. A committee was elected to draw up resolutions to be submitted to the referendum, in order to amend the constitution in such a way as to attain the end desired by the Hungarian Federation. Olson, Vaughan and Bohn are the committee.

A committee from the Scandinavian Federation requested information as to whether the N. E. C., in seeking new quarters for the Party Press, was taking the "Arbetaren" into consideration. It was answered in the affirmative.

A committe was elected to assist Comrades Bohn and Chase in their search for new quarters. It is composed of Hossack, Crawford, Heyman, Winauer and Olpp.

Correspondence: From Chas. Chase, a statement of the salaries paid the employes of the Party Press and of the services they were respectivly performing. It was decided to instruct Manager Chase to have his annual financial report show whatever sums are due the employes of the Party Press for back salary. A statement purporting to come from the employes of the mechanical department of the Daily People, but unsigned, was read. It was decided to have the Daily People investigate, and, if possible, answer the parties responsible for the communication. From Section Kansas City, the following resolution, to be submitted to the Party membership as an amendment to the constitution: "All memebrs of the Socialist Labor Party, if eligible, shall be members of the Industrial Workers of the World." It was decided to have this resolution appear in the minutes of the meeting. From Carl Duncan, Chicago, Ill., making charges against certain members of Section Seattle, and from Section Tacoma, Wash., similar charges, both officially presented. It was decided to have the National Secretary call the attention of the parties making the charges that such cases could not be appealed to the N. E. C. From the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, an invitation to send fraternal delegates to the annual convention of that body. Frank Bohn and Emil Pearson were elected as delegates.

Upon the suggestion of the National Secretary, he was instructed to proceed with the shipment of certain documents to the Wisconsin State Historical Society. It was decided to instruct the National Secretary to communicate with the Secretary of the Sub-Committee and request him to correct the minutes of the committee.

It was decided to request of the manager a statement of why certain financial reports were not made to the Sub-Committee. Adjourned.

A. Moren, Secretary pro tem.

ATTENTION, LOS ANGELES.

Section Los Angeles will give an Entertainment and Dance in its Headquarters, 409 East Seventh street, December 31st, 8.30 p. m. Admission free; refreshments served to defray expenses. Readers of the Party Organs and sympathizers are cordially invited.

Louis C. Haller, Organizer.

UNITY CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

The Missouri S. E. C. Socialist Labor Party, has issued the following circular letter upon the proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference, which should create a demand for the conference proceedings in that state.

"Issued by the Missouri State Committee
"SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,
"St. Louis, Mo.

"To All Workingmen Greeting:—

"The International Congress held in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1904, passed a Resolution that the various Socialist Organizations in their respective countries should unite to accomplish the emancipation of the working class. As a result a conference has been held in New Jersey, the proceedings of this conference now appear in pamphlet form. These proceedings should be read by every workman in order to learn how to organize themselves on a correct line.

"We, the State Committee, know that the pamphlet contains the basic principle of sound organization on the economic as well as on the political field.

"This pamphlet can be secured from James M. Reilly, 385 Barrow St., Jersey City, N. J., S. P. Secretary and John Hossack, 246 Princeton Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., S. L. P. Secretary to the conference.

"For further information correspond with State Secretary S. L. P.,

"Theo. Kaucher, 1304 Sullivan avenue, St. Louis, Mo."

[Note—the pamphelt is 5 cents per copy in lots of 25 or more copies 4 cents per copy.]

MOVING FUND.

Balance from Machinery Fund to December 6, 1906	$255.15
Essex County, S. L. P., New Jersey	22.55
J. Schwarz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	6.00
W. Teichlauf, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
J. Bleuer, New York City	5.00
H. Solomon, New York City	1.00
M. Solomon, New York City	2.00
T. Walsh, Jamaica, N. Y.	5.00
H. Luderer, New York City	1.00
Chris. Santhoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
H. Schmalfus, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
14th A. D., S. L. P., N. Y. city	4.00
F. C., College Point, N. Y.	1.00
C. Seaholm, N. Y. city	1.00
W. D. McHeath, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.	4.50
G. McConover, Canton, O.	1.00
Section San Antonio, Texas, S. L. P.	1.25
Section Roanoke, Va.	1.25
M. Simpson, N. Y. City	1.00
Total	$317.70

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

During the two weeks ending December 22, the following contributions to this fund have been received:

Louis Breaman, Patrick, Wy.	$ 2.00
A. McInnis, Lansing, Mich.	.25
S. Lang, Phoenix, Ariz.	.50
Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
"Hallroom," Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Carl Oberhew, Atkinson, Kan.	1.00
Lars Johnson, Gilmore, Alaska.	4.50
Thos.P. Landee, Eureka, Cal.	6.00
Total	$16.25

ATTENTION, BOSTON.

A series of lectures have been arranged by Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, to be held every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock at our headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, Boston. Members are requested to co-operate with the committee in making the meetings a grand success.

The future outlook for the party in this city was never brighter, and this will be a good opportunity to bring before your fellow workingmen, as well as the dissatisfied element of the S. P., the principles and tactics of a bona-fide revolutionary organization.

NEW PEORIA HUNGARIAN S. L. P. BRANCH.

Louis Nagy from Chicago visited Peoria on 16th and 17th inst. and organized a Hungarian Branch of the S. L. P. with the following officers.

Organizer, John Toth, Lower Jackson street. Fin. Sec'y, Stephen Tokes, 625 Fishgate street. Francis Hauck, Treasurer, Adolph Loish, Rec. Sec'y. Delegates to Central committee, Casper Berger, Nicholas Stauk, Nathias Zechineister. Auditing Com., John Meeszaros, Joe. Werner. A very successful agitation meeting was held and at least 20 subscribers to the Nepakarat and the Arbeiter Zeitung were secured.

Eljeu-Vivat sequence.

Carl Kolchlin, Organizer.

RESPECTFULLY RECOMMENDED TO SHERMAN AND STEDMAN.

You can buy treatises to show that Napoleon never lived, and that the battle of Bunker Hill was never fought.
—Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

EXIT DALTON

IS FOUND OUT IN UTAH ALSO AND TAKES TO THE WOODS.

A Sketch That Militants Should Study as a Precaution—The Type of Men Who Bunco and the Type That Is Buncoed—Also Interesting as to S. P. Private Ownership of Press.

Salt Lake City, December 14.—For the guidance of Socialist Labor party men elsewhere and for the edification of the Western Federation of Miners in particular, I beg leave to offer the following information relative to several stunts performed by W. S. Dalton, erstwhile editor of the now defunct "Crisis." At the 13th Annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, held in this city May, 1905, Dalton obtained permission to address the delegates at a regular session, and upon the strength of his plea that the "Crisis" was the first paper in the country to come out for Industrial Unionism, he succeeded in bunkoeing the Federation out of $500. That was in May 1905. Then about January 1906 Dalton and Joseph Gilbert, (formerly associated with Dalton on the "Crisis" but now in Chicago,) changed the policy of the paper slightly to an open advocacy of political opportunism, which deviation Dalton averred was demanded by the Socialist party membership of the State. So in less than ten months after the initial $500 stunt by the "first advocate of Industrial Unionism," mention in its columns of the I. W. W. ceased with the exception of an occasional clipping from the Weekly People. This move, it later developed, was a part of the scheme to again filch the Federation. Dalton and Gilbert claimed there was due them from the "Crisis" publishing Co., for back salary the sum of $1,150.00, six hundred and fifty to Dalton and five hundred to Gilbert. Dalton's back wages accumulated at the rate of $10 per week, while at the same time his commission on the advertising income of the paper afforded him a living. Along about April 1906 Gilbert left here and Dalton undertook to carry out the rest of the game alone. Part of the scheme was to get the locals of the W. F. of M. at Bingham, Mercur, and Eureka, each to purchase one, two or three hundred dollars worth of stock in the Crisis Publishing company; also Mixed Local, No. 202 I. W. W. of Salt Lake was slated to buy $100 worth (making about $650 in all) which amount the latter Local passed a resolution to purchase after its committee should examine and report the condition of said company and stock.

The next thing was to go before the 14th Annual convention of the W. F. of M. to assemble in Denver. Just prior to that meeting, the then president Sherman, of the I. W. W. stopped over in Salt Lake for a day or two, and Dalton easily coddled him into agreeing to secure a hearing for A. G. Allen, whose toilet and vocabulary the "Crisis" editor had been adjusting for the occasion.

This tout in due time blew into the convention at Denver, and presented his master's case somewhat after this fashion: "My Dear comrades of the Western Federation of Miners:—I am here for the 'Crisis' you'll rembember that we landed you very neatly last year for $500 on the allegation that our beloved paper was the first on the globe to come out for Industrial Unionism. Now this year so as to prevent our simple melody becoming monotonous, we have provided a little variation. Since we first met you our great flap-poodle exponent of Industrial Unionism has been short-circuited by the Socialist party membership of Utah and is now piping middle-class political graft. We are now desirous of swinging the 'Crisis' back into line for the I. W. W. and if you will slip me $500 for brother Dalton, the trick is done and he will pull the sheet out of the rain. Our own Utah Locals will come in with a good sized amount and if upon such showing the Federation will purchase $500 of Crisis securities, it will give the I. W. W. the care and control of a ruddy-glowing and militant newspaper. We'll give you promissory stock certificates for the five, and Dalton will smile to be your proxy on the board of directors, if you so desire." He finished by saying that he would like to take each member's hand between both of his and squeeze it for a long time. The appeal of envoy-extraordinary Allen, proved irresistible and the convention upon his representation voted to buy the stock. President Gotwaldt, of Local 202 and I at this point steamed up to queer the touch, as shown by correspondence between Acting Ass't Sec'y-Treasurer Kirwan, herewith enclosed. We also got in touch with the Bingham comrades and put them next. Dalton, got wise about now and it was worth the price of admission to see his frenzied finance trying to buckle the shawl around the roll. He abandoned the hope of a raid on the treasury of the various Locals but had them buy stock on credit and then instruct their various secretaries to inform Kirwan at Denver that the stock had been purchased as stipulated. Misled by this misinformation the W. F. of M. officials at headquarters prepared to pay over the $500 in installments of $75 at a time. That such was the case became known in Local 202 and President Gotwaldt, read the riot act to the members present. A resolution was passed to wire Kirwan to hold the check awaiting further word.

This caved in the whole proceedings. There was however one more rustle in the weeds, as Secretary Poat who wired Kirwan to stop payment, innocently tipped Dalton, as to what had been done. The "Crisis" editor, perturbed and otherwise tainted with seething emotion managed to direct a few well chosen words which convinced Poat that the Local had the wrong dope and persuaded him to instantly telegraph Kirwan that the first message was a ringer. But it was all over except the hissing, as Kirwan had tumbled.

In this eulogy it may be well to allay any suspicion from uncharitable S. L. P. men, due to the fact that the sum Dalton asked from the Locals added to the amount the W. F. of W. convention was requested to contribute almost tallied to a penny with the total amount of back salary claimed by Dalton and Gilbert. We beg to explain that such fact is neither significant or suggestive. Obviously the liqupidation of that indebtedness was a matter Mr. Dalton would bring only to the attention of his "Crisis" directors, although they did not have any money. Anybody acquaintedwith Dalton's characteristics can see that the similarity of the amounts has no bearing on the case. Even conceding for the sake of argument only, it to be a symptom of anything other than philanthropy and benevolence, it can not be doubted inasmuch as the donations solicited did not exceed the alleged indebtedness, that the coincidence was proof of his rugged honesty and fair knowledge of arithmetic.

When Dalton saw that the damned S. L. P. men had effectually blocked his little game, he decided to "cast an anchor to windward" in the direction of the American party in order to secure his "get-away money." That political organization has for its economic basis the annoying of asthmatic Mormon bishops and expediting their emigration to Canada or Mexico. Dalton, was thoroughly saturated with the sentiment uttered by Karl Marx, that man is influenced by his material interest. The "Crisis" was duly sold out to the American party. while the paper was advocating political opportunism. Dalton claimed, as stated, that the editorial management was merely being led by the wishes of the S. P. membership of the State; but when he supported the American party he calmly told the S. P. enquirers who objected to his using the paper for boosting the American party, that they had no claim on the paper at all and he would run it to suit himself. The "Crisis" is now interred; Dalton, with his share of the American party campaign fund, has gone. His warm and gentle zephyr will no longer soothe and uplift the native S. P. tribe, who are knitting doilies and perusing the "Delineator" while they anxiously scan the horizon for the first sign of a real "live" grafter to do them some more.

If Cassie Chadwick, or Elijah Dowie, are looking for a job, either or both of their applications would fill an aching void, and the S. P. species of Utah would surely be great company for them.

Fraternally,
W. W. Evans.

[Enclosures.]

Salt Lake City, June 17, 1906.

Mr. James Kirwan, Acting Sec'y and Treasurer, Western Federation of Miners,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Comrade:

To-day I met Williams, of Grass Valley, Cal., and had a conversation with him relative to the action of the Convention of the W. F. of M. appropriating $500 for the purchase of stock in the Crisis Publishing Company of Salt Lake City. I suggested to him the advisability of informing you in regard to the condition of said stock and the paper itself. I feel that before you draw a warrant for this money you owe it to your organization to see that a thorough investigation be made as to the condition of this stock and company. The Crisis Publishing Company is indebted to W. S. Dalton for back salary to the amount of about $650.00; it is also indebted to Joseph Gilbert something like $500; and there are other things that should receive your close investigation before closing a deal of this importance. It is given out here by Dalton that the several camps of the W. F. of M., viz., Bingham, Eureka, and Mercur are going to make cash contributions of from $100 to $200 each, and then a monthly contribution of smaller amounts. If this money is to be used in paying back wages to Dalton and Gilbert, what is the W. F. of M. going to get? If it is used in that way, the W. F. of M. will simply hold stock in a concern that will have to be immediately refinanced in order to be of any service to the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W. Dalton openly stated on the floor of the Local of the I. W. W. here that in regard to the policy of his paper "that whoever paid the fiddler could call the tune." Now in sizing up Dalton it may be too severe, but I believe that Dalton's action in the working class movement will be influenced by one and only one condition, and that is, will it be contributory to Dalton's support and personal interests?

Finally, there is no question as to the value of a paper properly conducted along right lines, but don't buy a pig in a bag! I do not write this to knock either Dalton or the Crisis, but simply that you may see to it that if you pay over the money of your organization you find out what your organization is to receive in return.

Fraternally.
W. W. Evans,
Member I. W. W. and S. L. P.
Address: Room 17 Commercial Block.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.
Department of Mining Industrial Workers of the World:
Denver, Colo., June 19, 1906.

Mr. W. W. Evans,
Room 17, Commercial Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your of June 17th is at hand and contens noted. Regarding appropriation of $500 for the purchase of stock in the Crisis Publishing Co., will state that before this amount is made an investigation must be made of the conditions surrounding the publication.

Wish to thank you for the interest shown in this matter. With best wishes, I remain,

Yourse fraternally,
James Kirwan,
Acting Sec'y-Treas.

GOLDFIELD MINERS

Hear Vincent St. John and Reconsider Anti-Convention Attitude.

Goldfield, Nev., December 12.—I believe our Industrial brothers in the East are desirous to know of conditions in the West. I shall endeavor to inform you what is going on in the desert mining camp, of Goldfield, Nevada. There are close to 3,000 dues-paying members in Goldfield Miners' Union. It takes in miners, cooks, clerks, laborers, in short, every one working for wages. There is a Newsboys' Union chartered by the I. W. W. Outside of these there are the Carpenters', Typographical, Electrical Workers, Bricklayers and Masons, all mainly affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The wages here are comparatively high, when expressed in dollars and cents, but on the market the exchange value is below par. Water is worth two cents a gallon; rent from $20 for a shack 12x14 and up; wood per cord $40, and coal from $35 to $40 a ton.

After staying in Goldfield for a short time, a man finds out that this Eldorado, advertised in the capitalist press as a Paradise for all, is no better and no worse than any mining camp in the West. It is a Paradise for the exploiter of Labor, and hell for the wage slaves.

The class struggle rages as much in Goldfield as in any part of the globe. The discontent of the wage worker manifests itself in different ways. It comes out in the mine and barrooms, where men grouping together air their grievances against the boss, against the exorbitant prices of necessities and the miserable existence they are compelled to lead. It was expressed in the late election. It comes out in angry expressions of undisciplined minds.

The discontent is there but it will take herculean effort to crystallize it; to put it in the right channels so that it may be able to put up a solid front and move on to its emancipation, out of the damnable system of wage slavery.

Some of you inquire what stand are we taking on the late convention. As a whole we are taking none. It seems that the majority have been misled so often, have listened so often to the vaporings of the sycophants of the Labor movement that they trust no one.

While the convention was in session and the Miners' Magazine (I mean OUR Magazine, which J. M. O'Neill appropriated in order to air his befouled intellect before the membership of the W. F. of M.), was dealing out its fake reports, the air around headquarters was of a blue hue. Curses and threats were uttered against the "disrupting S. L. P.," against its leader, etc., and against the "poor dupes who could not withstand the magnetic power of this man, De Leon."

The old saying that "give a liar rope enough and he will hang himself," however, proved to be true once more. John M. O'Neill, in his zeal to fill his part of the conspiracy went too far. The delegates sent from the W. F. of M. are well known to the membership Those men whom O'Neill supported have not the best record. St. John and Albert Ryan have been staunch men in the W. F. of M., and have always fought on clean revolutionary lines. The membership of the W. F. of M. will not believe in sudden transformation, nor in the superhuman power of a De Leon to hypnotize men whom the "Appeal to Reason" credits with being men above the average in itnelligence, courage and will power.

Still, the continual harping to the tune of "Referendum" and "unconstitutionality" of the convention howled by Mahoney and repeated by his parrots, held them captive. A resolution was passed to declare the convention unconstitutional and calling a new one. It came up for reconsideration at the next meeting.

In the meantime, St. John had struck camp. He was present at that second meeting and, in a short and resolute way, laid bare the lies and misrepresentation of Mahoney, McMullen and McDonald. After a motion and amendments, a substitute motion was introduced to instruct the G. E. B. of the W. F. of M. not to pay any dues to either Sherman or Trautmann and wait till the next regular convention of the W. F. of M. and there decide what course to take. This, in a way, was a victory. It check-mates O'Neill and Mahoney and Sherman. Lots of water runs down a hill in the course of time and they who are aware and alive to it, can divert some, if not all, into ditches.

The Local has started a campaign of education. We are holding open meetings every week for discussion of economic questions, and the first meeting proved to be a success. Vincent St. John was our principal speaker; the subject, "Industrial Unionism." The speaker gave the subject credit. He illustrated the class struggle from its beginning and its evolution. He dwelt on the fact that unionism must keep step with the economic development of society, and that the A. F. of L. form of orgnization is impotent due to their antiquated weapons of warfare. The necessity of an organization such as the I. W. W. was pointed out.

Several questions were asked and answered in a masterly way by the speaker. After questioning the floor was thrown open for five minute speeches which helped to make our meeting interesting and shed more light on the irrepressible class struggle.

Wm. Jurgens.

SECTION COLUMBUS, OHIO,

Issue Interesting Address On Party Work —Some Pointers.

To Weekly People readers, Party voters and sympathizers of Columbus, Ohio:

By action of last meeting, I was instructed to urge your co-operation and support in carrying on the party work; that you get in closer touch with the section work and help to bear the burdens that now fall upon a few and is too big a job for the few to execute and carry to the success that is evidently desired from the fact that you read our party press and vote for the party.

Our vote at the last election was, I am told, 167, instead of 113 as published; a gain over last year of 102. If half of this vote would put itself in harness and work with the section, it would be an inspiration to those who are in harness and help to do the work better.

Those in harness do not complain of the heavy burdens but more help is wanted in the work. We want help immediately in the way of money to help the party meet the extra heavy expense involved in moving the Daily People plant and party offices. We want help in the fund of sustaining the party press. We want more subscribers to the Weekly People. The circulation of the People in proportion to the vote in this County and city is ridiculously small.

Finally and not the least important, we wish to urge that Weekly People subscribers send a card of renewal to the undersigned agent before their subscription expires, stating the time of renewal. Parties that haven't the money ready should not go without the paper; they can call and settle with the agent later. All parties are requested to act in getting subscriptions from their neighbors and shopmates and party voters that they may know.

Section Columbus, S. L. P.
Oscar Freer, Sec'y, pro tem.,
240 North Third street.

CINCINNATI FESTIVITIES.

Branch I of Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, announces a grand dance and Christmas tree celebration to be held at West Eend Turner Hall, SATURDAY, December 29th.

Every member of the section is invited to contribute any article he thinks appropriate for the occasion. The contents of tree are to be auctioned off. The proceeds are to be used as a nucleus of a fund to purchase Weekly Peoples for free distribution during next campaign.

Tickets, ten cents.

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